A

DESCRIPTION

Of the ENGLISH PROVINCE of

CAROLANA,

By the *Spaniards* call'd

FLORIDA,

And by the *French*

La LOUISIANE.

As alſo of the Great and Famous River

MESCHACEBE or MISSISIPI,

The Five vaſt Navigable Lakes of Freſh Water, and the Parts Adjacent.

TOGETHER

With an Account of the Commodities of the Growth and Production of the ſaid Province. And a PREFACE containing ſome Conſiderations on the Conſequences of the *French* making Settlements there.

By DANIEL COXE, *Eſq;*

Non minor eſt Virtus quam quærere parta tueri.

LONDON;

Printed for B. COWSE, *at the* Roſe *and* Crown *in* St. Paul's Church-Yard. M DCC XXII.

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And a Preface containing some Considerations on the Consequences of the French making Settlements there.

By DANIEL COXE, Esq;

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THE PREFACE.

THE *enſuing Treatiſe is, for the moſt Part, compos'd out of Memoirs, which the preſent Proprietor of* Carolana, *my honour'd Father, had drawn from ſeveral* Engliſh Journals *and* Itineraries *taken by his* own People, *whom he had ſent for* Diſcovery *of this moſt* noble, pleaſant *and* fertile Province *and the* Parts *adjacent, both by Sea and Land; as well as from the* Accounts *of other* Travellers *and* Indian Traders,

ders, *who had often pierc'd into and rang'd through the* Heart *of it, and were* Perſons *of* good Underſtanding *and* Probity, *whoſe* Relations *agreeing ſo well together, tho' moſtly Strangers to each other, it is not to be ſuppos'd, they could conſpire to impoſe* Fables *and* Falſities *on the World.*

THE *vaſt* Trouble *and* Expence (*thoſe* Two great Impediments *of* Publick Good) *the ſaid* Proprietor *has undergone to effect all this, will ſcarcely be credited; for he not only, at his ſole* Charge, *for ſeveral* Years, *eſtabliſh'd and kept up a* Correſpondence *with the* Governors *and Chief* Indian *Traders in all the* Engliſh *Colonies on the Continent of* America, *imploy'd many People on* Diſcoveries *by Land to the* Weſt, North *and* South *of this vaſt* Extent *of Ground, but likewiſe in the Year* 1698. *he equipp'd and fitted out Two* Ships, *provided with above Twenty great* Guns, *Sixteen* Patereroes, *abundance of* Small Arms, Ammunition, Stores *and* Proviſions *of all Sorts, not only for the* Uſe *of thoſe on* Board,

and

and for Diſcovery by Sea, *but alſo for building a* Fortification, *and ſettling a* Colony *by Land; there being in both* Veſſels, *beſides Sailors and Common Men, above Thirty* Engliſh *and* French *Volunteers, ſome* Noblemen, *and all* Gentlemen.

ONE *of theſe* Veſſels *diſcover'd the* Mouths *of the* great *and* famous *River* Meſchacebe, *or, as term'd by the* French, Miſſiſippi, *enter'd and aſcended it above* One Hundred Miles, *and had perfected a* Settlement *therein, if the* Captain *of the other Ship had done his* Duty *and not deſerted them. They howſoever took* Poſſeſſion *of this Country in the* King's Name, *and left, in ſeveral* Places, *the* Arms *of* Great-Britain *affix'd on* Boards *and* Trees *for a* Memorial *thereof.*

AND *here I cannot forbear taking Notice, that this was the firſt Ship that ever enter'd that River from the Sea, or that perfectly diſcover'd or deſcrib'd it's ſeveral Mouths, in Oppoſition to the* Boaſts *and* Falſities *of the* French,

who in their Printed Books *and* Accounts *thereof, assume to themselves the* Honour *of both*; Providence *seeming to reserve the* Glory *of succeeding in so noble an* Enterprize, *to the* Zeal *and* Industry *of a Private Subject of* England, *which was Twice in vain attempted by* Louis XIV. *of* France, *the most ambitious and powerful* Monarch *of* Europe.

BUT *as the perfect Discovery of that* great River, *its* Seven Mouths, *and all the Coast of* Carolana, *on the Bay of* Mexico, *for at least* 14 *Degrees of* Longitude, *was then effected, and most of the* Persons *who were actually upon it, with their* Journals, Drafts *and* Charts, *return'd safe to* England, *the* Proprietor *presented a* Memorial *thereof to his then Majesty King* William *of* Glorious Memory, *wherewith He was so well pleas'd and satisfy'd, that in a General Council call'd for that* Purpose, *he order'd it to be read, and taken into* Consideration, *Himself, and above Twenty of the* Council, *who were then present,*

present, unanimously agreeing, that the Design *of settling the said* Province *ought to be speedily encourag'd and promoted.*

HIS *said* Majesty *being afterwards more fully convinc'd, that such an* Undertaking *would greatly tend to the* Benefit *of the* English Nation, *and the* Security *of its* Colonies *on the Continent of* North America, *often declar'd, that he would leap over* Twenty Stumbling-Blocks, *rather than not effect it; and frequently assur'd the* present Proprietor, *that it should not only receive a* Publick Encouragement, *but that he would particularly contribute towards it, by sending at his own Cost Six or Eight Hundred* French Refugees *and* Vaudois, *to joyn with those* English *who could be procur'd to begin the* Settlement *there.*

BESIDES *divers* Noblemen, Gentlemen *and* Merchants, *proffer'd the same. Particularly the Lord* Lonsdale, *then* Lord Privy-Seal, *being highly sensible of the great* Advantages *would redound to the* English Nation *thereby,*

offer'd to aſſiſt the Deſign *with* Two Thouſand Pounds *in ready Mony, or a Ship of* Two Hundred Tuns, *with One hundred* Perſons *of whatſoever* Trades *or* Employments *ſhould be thought moſt convenient; and to provide them with* Proviſions, *neceſſary* Tools *and* Inſtruments, *for the Space of One Year; not making the leaſt* Capitulation *for himſelf or them, beyond the* Grant *of a Competent Tract of Land for their* Habitation *and neceſſary* Subſiſtance: *But the ſudden Death of that* Lord, *and ſoon after of King* William, *put a* Period, *at that Time, to this* noble Undertaking.

THE *preſent* Proprietor, *not long after the Death of that* Monarch, *did in the ſubſequent* Reign *propoſe the reviving and promoting the aforeſaid* Enterprize, *but the* Wars *enſuing, which prov'd exceſſive chargeable, and employ'd the whole* Thoughts *and* Attention *of the* Miniſtry, *hinder'd the encouraging thereof. Whereupon he deſiſted from any further* Proſecution *of that* Affair, *till a fitter*

Opportunity

Oportunity *ſhould offer itſelf, though very ſorry his* Country *had loſt ſo favourable a* Conjuncture, *when what he had propos'd might have been accompliſh'd with much leſs* Trouble *and* Expence, *than after a* Peace *ſhould be concluded; for he foreſaw, and often warn'd the then* Miniſtry, *that whenſoever that happen'd, the* French *would certainly endeavour to poſſeſs and ſettle that Country, for* Reaſons *too many and tedious here to relate, as afterwards too manifeſtly appear'd.*

HOWSOEVER *as this* Colony *does moſt certainly of Right belong to the Crown of* Great-Britain, *if the firſt* Diſcovery, Grant, Poſſeſſion, *and other moſt material* Circumſtances, *may be allow'd to carry any* Weight *with them, it may be a ſatisfactory* Entertainment, *if not a real* Service, *to the* Publick, *to attempt a ſhort* Deſcription *of it in Print, and of the* Lands *to the* Northwards, *as far as, and among the Five great Lakes, the* Nations *of* Indians *inhabiting therein, and the Lakes themſelves, as well as of the uſeful A-*

nimals, Vegetables, Mettals, Minerals, *and other the Produce thereof; together with an Account of the great River* Meſchacebe, *and the Rivers which increaſe it both from the Eaſt and the Weſt; as likewiſe a brief* Relation *of the Coaſt of this* Province, *on the Bay of* Mexico, *and the* Rivers, Harbors, *and* Iſlands *belonging to it; all which, I flatter myſelf, are more particular and exact than any Thing the* French *have publiſh'd relating thereto. The ſame may be ſaid of the annex'd Map, which no doubt is the beſt of its* Kind *extant. By both which the* Reader *will ſee, how contiguous this* Province *lies to our already ſettled* Colonies, *which are entirely ſurrounded by it, and the other* Lands, *to the* Northward, *by the* French *call'd* Canada *or* New France, *tho' thoſe to the* Southward *of the* great Lakes *they moſt unjuſtly claim the* Property *of. For they were, about the Beginning of the Reign of King* James II. *made over and ſurrender'd, by the* Irocois *and their* Allies, *to the Crown of* England,

the Right *and* Poſſeſſion *whereof we have ever ſince aſſerted and endeavour'd to ſecure, both by ourſelves and the aboveſaid* Indians *our* Confederates, *who on their* Parts, *on all* Occaſions *of* Difference *with the* French *or their* Indians, *do for that and other* Conſiderations, *demand the good* Offices *and* Protection *of the* Engliſh, *who knowing it their* Intereſt, *never fail, if the* Cauſe *is juſt, to afford it them: As they did in the Year* 1696. *When the Count* Frontenac *Governour of* Canada, *with ſeveral Thouſand* French *and* Indians, *attack'd the* Onondages, *One of the* Five Nations, *and Ravag'd their* Country; *but on the Approach of Collonel* Fletcher *Governour of* New-York, *with ſome Regular* Forces, Militia *and* Indians, *he was forc'd to retire, not without a conſiderable Loſs from thoſe* Natives, *who conſtantly attended him in his Retreat, often fell on his Rear, cut off many of his* People, *and all the* Straglers *they could meet with.*

THE

The Preface.

The Five Nations, when ſummon'd on our two laſt unfortunate Expeditions againſt Canada, readily join'd the Engliſh Troops under the Command of General Nicholſon, with about a Thouſand Men; And the reſt of them were in Motion in different Parts; ſome to diſcover and obſerve the Poſture of the Enemy in their own Country; Others to Scout about the Rivers and Lakes. And they have ſo great a Reliance on the Friendſhip and Protection of the Engliſh, whom they have ever found and acknowledg'd to be truly Juſt, Honeſt and Punctual, in their Treaties and Dealings with them, that during the late War, they not only permitted, but alſo invited them, to build a Fort in the very heart of their Country and on their Main River, the Gate of which adjoyns to and Opens into One of their Capital Towns or Fortifications, Inhabited by the Mohacks, the chief and moſt Warlike Nation among them. The Engliſh Garriſon being a Detachment from the Independent Companies of New-

York

York and Albany, *live with them in the ſtricteſt* Amity, *and dayly enter their* Caſtle *as the* Indians *do Our* Fort, *who conſtantly ſupply the* Soldiers *with* Veniſon, Wild-Fowl, Fiſh, *and other Neceſſaries in their Way.*

FROM *theſe* Indians *of the* Five Nations, *the* Engliſh *of* New-York, *purchaſe the greateſt Part of their* Furr *and* Peltry-Trade, *and in Exchange ſupply them with* Duffels, Strowds, Blankets, Guns, Powder, Shot, *and other the* Manufactures *of* Great-Britain, *at a much eaſier Rate than the* French *ever could.*

THAT Nation *knowing and envying the great* Friendſhip *and* Commerce *the* Engliſh *of* New-York *cultivate and carry on with theſe* Indians, *and being ſenſible of the mighty Uſe and Service they are of, not only to that* Colony, *but to all our other* Colonies *to the* Northward, *have on, many Occaſions endeavour'd, by all the* Artifices *imaginable, to draw them over to their* Party *and* Intereſts, *which when*

they

they fail'd in, They have attempted, by Force *or* Fraud *to Extirpate or Subject them: But that cunning and Warlike* People, *by the Advice and Aſſiſtance of the* Engliſh, *have ever prevented their* Deſigns, *to whom they continue moſt incens'd and irreconcileable* Enemies; *tho' as long as the* Engliſh *have* Peace *with them, they are perſuaded to continue the ſame.*

INDEED *during the Reign of King* James II. *They had certainly been* Cut off *and* exterminated *by the* French (*the* Engliſh *being prohibited, to give them the leaſt Aſſiſtance*) *had not the happy* Revolution *of King* William *intervened, and the War with* France *ſoon ſucceeded.*

NAY, *even Collonel* Dungan *a* Roman Catholick, *made Governour of* New-York *by King* James, *was at that Time ſo very ſenſible of the* Ruin *intended to the* Five Nations *our* Allies, *and in Conſequence to the* Engliſh Plantations, *that he order'd the* Popiſh Prieſts, *who were by* Leave *come into his*

his Government, under pretence of making Proſelytes, to depart from thence, becauſe he found their Deſign was to betray our Colonies to the French, inſtead of making Converts of the Inhabitants.

THE French, as is related above, have many ways endeavour'd to ruin or diſtreſs the Irocois; but as they are well aſſur'd, Nothing will affect them ſo much and nearly, as to deprive them of their Fiſhing and Hunting, which is moſtly on the Borders of, and between the Great Lakes, and without which they muſt Starve; therefore they have attempted to build Forts on the ſeveral narrow Paſſages thereof, and the Rivers which empty themſelves thereinto, in order to intercept them, either in their going or returning from thoſe Places; but the Indians have as often prevented the finiſhing of them, or otherwiſe oblig'd them to demoliſh or deſert them.

BUT ſhould the French be permitted to eſtabliſh their projected Communication, between Cape Breton the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, as far as

the

the Meſchacebe, and ſo downwards to the Bay of Mexico, which will be a mighty Addition and Increaſe of Territory, Strength and Power to them, It is much to be fear'd, They'l carry their Point one Time or another, and thereby diſtreſs and Subject theſe our Allies, the Conſequence of which will not only be very ſhocking, but of the utmoſt Concern to the Safety of our Northern Plantations: For if we now, in ſo great Meaſure, ſtand in need of, and depend on them as our Friends, for the Security of our Frontiers, what muſt we expect, when that Barrier is remov'd, and they become our Enemies; and not only they, but all the Reſt of our Friendly Indians to the Southward, which we may of Courſe depend on.

WE have lately experienc'd the diſmal and Tragical Conſequences attending a Defection, of only one or two Paltry Nations of Indians, bordering on Carolina, and though other Pretences have been urg'd as the Cauſe thereof, and were perhaps in ſome Meaſure true, yet the

French,

French, *ſince their late* Settlements *on the* Meſchacebe *and the Bay of* Mexico, *are violently ſuſpected to have clandeſtinely fomented and widen'd the* Breach, *which occaſion'd the butchering of ſo many* hundreds *of the* Inhabitants *of that* Colony, *with the* Burnings, Devaſtations, *and almoſt* intire Deſolation *thereof.*

IT *is well known that the* Frontiers *of our* Colonies *are large, naked, and open, there being ſcarce any* Forts *or* Garriſons *to defend them for near* Two Thouſand Miles. *The* dwellings *of the* Inhabitants *are ſcattering and at a Diſtance from one another; and its almoſt impoſſible according to the* preſent Eſtabliſhment *and* Scituation *of our* Affairs *there, from the great* Number *of our* Colonies *independent on each other, their different Sorts of* Governments, Views, *and* Intereſts, *to draw any conſiderable Body of* Forces *together on an* Emergency, *though the* Safety *and* Preſervation, *not only of any* particular Colony, *but of all the* Engliſh Plantations *on the Continent, were never ſo nearly concern'd.* FOR

FOR, *several of these* Governments, *pretending to or enjoying some extraordinary* Privileges, *which the Favour of the* Crown *has formerly granted them, exclusive of others, if their* Assistance *is demanded or implor'd by any of their distress'd* Neighbours, *attack'd by* Enemies, *perhaps in the very Heart of their* Settlements, *they either by affected* Delays, *insisting on* Punctilios *and* Niceties, *starting unreasonable* Objections, *and making extravagant* Demands, *or other frivolous* Pretences, *purposely elude their just and reasonable* Expectations; *and by an inactive* Stupidity *or* Indolence, *seem insensible of their particular and most deplorable* Circumstances, *as well as regardless of the* General *or* Common Danger, *because they feel not the* immediate Effects *of it; Not considering their own* Security *is precarious, since what happens to one* Colony *to* Day, *may reach another to* Morrow: *A* Wise Man *will not stand with his* Arms *folded, when his* Neighbours House *is on* Fire.

THE

THE *only* Expedient *I can at preſent think of, or ſhall preſume to mention (with the utmoſt* Deference *to His* MAJESTY *and His* Miniſters) *to help and obviate theſe* Abſurdities *and* Inconveniencies, *and apply a* Remedy *to them, is, That All the* Colonies *appertaining to the Crown of* GREAT BRITAIN *on the* Northern Continent *of* America, *be United under a* Legal, Regular, *and firm* Eſtabliſhment; *Over which, it's propos'd, a* Lieutenant, *or* Supreme Governour, *may be conſtituted, and appointed to Preſide on the* Spot, *to whom the* Governours *of each* Colony *ſhall be* Subordinate.

IT *is further humbly propos'd, That two* Deputies *ſhall be annually Elected by the* Council *and* Aſſembly *of each* Province, *who are to be in the Nature of a* Great Council, *or* General Convention *of the* Eſtates *of the* Colonies; *and by the* Order, Conſent *or* Approbation *of the* Lieutenant *or* Governour General, *ſhall meet together, Conſult and Adviſe for the Good of the*

whole, Settle *and* Appoint *particular* Quota's *or* Proportions *of* Money, Men, Proviſions, *&c. that each reſpective* Government *is to raiſe, for their mutual* Defence *and* Safety, *as well, as, if neceſſary, for* Offence *and* Invaſion *of their* Enemies; *in all which Caſes the* Governour General *or* Lieutenant *is to have a* Negative; *but not to Enact any Thing without their Concurrence, or that of the* Majority *of them.*

THE Quota *or* Proportion, *as above allotted and charg'd on each* Colony, *may, nevertheleſs, be levy'd and rais'd by its own* Aſſembly, *in ſuch Manner, as They ſhall judge moſt Eaſy and Convenient, and the Circumſtances of their Affairs will permit.*

OTHER Juriſdictions, Powers *and* Authorities, *reſpecting the Honour of His* MAJESTY, *the* Intereſt *of the* Plantations, *and the* Liberty *and* Property *of the* Proprietors, Traders, Planters *and* Inhabitants *in them, may be Veſted in and Cognizable by the above-*

ſaid

ſaid Governour General *or* Lieutenant, *and* Grand Convention *of the* Eſtates, *according to the* Laws *of* England, *but are not thought fit to be touch'd on or inſerted here; This* Propoſal *being General, and withall humility ſubmitted to the Conſideration of our* Superiours, *who may* Improve, Model, *or* Reject *it, as they in their Wiſdom ſhall judge proper.*

A COALITION *or* Union *of this* Nature, *temper'd with and grounded on* Prudence, Moderation *and* Juſtice, *and a* generous Incouragement *given to the* Labour, Induſtry, *and* good Management *of all Sorts and Conditions of Perſons inhabiting, or, any ways, concern'd or intereſted in the ſeveral* Colonies *above mention'd, will, in all probability, lay a ſure and laſting* Foundation *of* Dominion, Strength, *and* Trade, *ſufficient not only to Secure and Promote the* Proſperity *of the* Plantations, *but to revive and greatly increaſe the late Flouriſhing* State *and* Condition *of* GREAT BRTITAIN, *and there-*

by render it, once more, the Envy *and* Admiration *of its* Neighbours.

LET *us conſider the* Fall *of our* Anceſtors, *and grow wiſe by their* Misfortunes. *If the Ancient* Britains *had been united amongſt themſelves, the* Romans, *in all probability, had never become their Maſters: For as* Cæſar *obſerv'd of them,* Dum Singuli pugnabant, Univerſi vincebantur, whilſt they fought in ſeperate Bodies, the whole Iſland was ſubdued. *So if the* Engliſh Colonies *in* America *were Conſolidated as one* Body, *and joyn'd in one* Common Intereſt, *as they are under one* Gracious Sovereign, *and with united* Forces *were ready and willing to act in* Concert, *and aſſiſt each other, they would be better enabled to provide for and defend themſelves, againſt any troubleſome Ambitious* Neighbour, *or bold* Invader. *For* Union *and* Concord *increaſe and eſtabliſh* Strength *and* Power, *whilſt* Diviſion *and* Diſcord *have the contrary* Effects.

BUT *to put a* Period *to this* Digreſſion; *It ſeems to me a very great* Indignity *offer'd to His* MAJESTY *and the* Nation, *that when there are Five Hundred Thouſand* Britiſh *Subjects (which are above five times more than the* French *have both in* Canada *and* Louiſiana *put together) inhabiting the ſeveral* Colonies *on the* Eaſt *ſide of the Continent of* North America, *along the Sea Shoare, from the* Gulf *of St.* Laurence *to that of* Florida, *all contiguous to each other, who, for almoſt a* Century, *have eſtabliſh'd a* Correſpondence, *contracted a* Friendſhip, *and carry'd on a flouriſhing* Trade *and* Commerce *with the ſeveral* Nations *of* Indians, *lying on their* Back, *to the* Weſtward *and* Northward, *for* Furs, Skins, *&c. a moſt rich and valuable* Traffick, *the* Colonies *themſelves abounding with* Metals *and* Minerals *of* Copper, Iron, Lead, *&c. producing* Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tarr, Roſin, Turpintine, Maſts, Timber *and* Planks *of* Oak,

Fir, *and all other ſorts of* Naval Stores, *in great abundance, and the beſt of their Kind in the World; beſides* Wheat, Beef, Pork, Tobacco, Rice, *and other neceſſary and profitable* Commodities; *with a Noble* Fiſhery *for* Whales, Cod-fiſh, *&c. along the* Coaſt *and in the* Bays *thereof, I ſay, it ſeems a great* Indignity *offer'd to His* MAJESTY *and the* Britiſh *Nation, that the* French *ſhould ſeize on and Fortify this Province of* Carolana, *remote from* Canada *near a Thouſand Miles, as well as the other* Lands *to the* Weſtward, *or on the Back of our* Settlements (*the greateſt Part of which are comprehended in divers Patents granted long ago, by ſeveral of His* MAJESTY's *Royal* Predeceſſors, Kings *and* Queens *of* England,) *Eſpecially ſince the* Engliſh *have Planted and Improv'd them, from the* Sea Coaſt, *almoſt up to the* Sources *of the largeſt* Rivers, *by the Conſent of the* Natives, *whoſe* Lands *they have actually purchas'd and paid for, and whoſe* Traffick *we are hereby intirely depriv'd of.*

MOREOVER

MOREOVER *if the* Engliſh *ſuffer themſelves to be thus ſtraitly coop'd up, without ſtretching their* Plantations *further back into the* Continent, *what will become of their* Off-ſpring *and* Deſcendants, *the Increaſe of their Own and the* Nations Stock, *who Claim and Demand an* Habitation *and* Inheritance *near their* Parents, Relations *and* Friends, *and have a* Right *to be provided for in the* Country *where they are Born, both by the Laws of* GOD *and* Man; *and which the* Prudence *and* Policy *of the* State *does likewiſe require, as convenient and neceſſary, both for extending our* Territories, *ſtrengthening our* Hands, *and enlarging our* Trade,

BESIDES, *as the* Engliſh *are not fond of extending their* Dominions *on the Continent of* Europe, *but confine themſelves to their* Iſlands, *being content with their Ancient* Territories *and* Poſſeſſions, *except what is abſolutly neceſſary to promote and ſecure their* Trade *and* Commerce, *the very* Vitals *of the* State, *I cannot apprehend with what* Reaſon *or* Juſtice

the French, *or any other* Nation, *ſhould encroach upon their* Claims, Colonys, *or* Plantations *in* America.

THAT *They have done this is plain, from the Accounts we continually receiv'd from* France, *for many Years paſt, of the ſeveral* Embarkations *for the* Meſchacebe *or* Louiſiana, *and the* Encouragement *given to their* Weſt-India Company, *for the Planting and Raiſing* Materials *for* Manufactures *therein.*

WE *have likewiſe been, with juſt Reaſon, alarm'd here in* Great Britain, *by the many* Letters, Memorials, Repreſentations *and* Remonſtrances, *which have, from Time to Time, been tranſmitted, from divers of our* Colonies *upon the Continent of* America, *ſetting forth the* Danger *they are like to be expos'd to, from the* Neighbourhood *of the* French, *if they obtain full Poſſeſſion of this our* Province *of* Carolana, *and the Lands to the* Northward *of it, as far as the Five great* Lakes, *which comprehends great Part of what they call* la Louiſiane.

FOR

FOR *through theſe* Countries *many great* Rivers *have their Courſe, proceeding from the Back of our* Colonies *of* New York, New Jerſey, Penſilvania, Maryland, Virginia, North *and* South Carolina, (*their Springs being not far diſtant from the Heads of the Chief* Rivers, *that belong to and run through thoſe* Colonies) *moſt of them Navigable without Interruption from their* Fountains, *till they fall into the* Meſchacebe. *And by means of their* Settlements *on that and the other Inland* Rivers *and* Lakes, *from the Bay of* Mexico, *to the River and Bay of St.* Laurence, *the* French *are drawing a Line of* Communication, *and endeavouring to ſurround and ſtreighten all our* Colonies, *from* Nova Scotia *to* South Carolina. *Thus are they working out their own* Grandure *and Our* Deſtruction.

INDEED *the* French, *who all the World acknowledge to be an Enterpizing, Great and Politick* Nation, *are ſo ſenſible of the* Advantages *of* Foreign Colonies, *both in reference to* Empire *and* Trade, *that they uſe all manner of* Artifices *to lull*

their

their Neighbours *a ſleep, with* Fine Speeches *and plauſible* Pretences, *whilſt they cunningly endeavour to compaſs their* Deſigns *by degrees, tho' at the hazard of encroaching on their* Friends *and* Allies, *and depriving them of their* Territories *and* Dominions *in Time of* Profound Peace, *and contrary to the moſt* Solemn Treaties.

FOR *beſides their ſeizing on, and ſetling the great River* Meſchacebe, *and ſome part of the* North Side *of the Bay of* Mexico, *and the claim they ſeem clandeſtinely to make to another of our inhabited* Southern Colonies *adjoyning thereunto, as I ſhall in the Sequel demonſtrate, they in ſome of their Writings boaſt, that their* Colony *of* Louiſiana, *hath no other Bounds to the* North *than the* Arctick Pole, *and that its Limits on the* Weſt *and* North Weſt *are not known much better, but extend to the* South Sea, Japan, *or where-ever they ſhall think fit to Fix them, if they can be perſwaded to fix any at all; intending thereby to deprive the* Britiſh Nation *of all that vaſt Tract*

of

of Land Situate between the Gulf of Mexico and HudsonsBay, which includes this our Province of Carolana, the aforesaid great Lakes, and the whole Country of our Five Nations, with the Fur, Peltry, and other Trade thereof. And what farther Views and Designs they may entertain against the Spanish Provinces of New Mexico and New Biscay, may be easily conjectur'd since the World has been certainly appriz'd of the Project fram'd by Monsieur Dela Salle, to Visit and Seize on the Rich Mines of St. Barbe, &c. which if he thought no difficult Task to accomplish, with about Two Hundred French, and the Assistance of the Indians adjoyning to, and in actual War with the Spaniards, how much more easily will they become Masters of them, when with the United Strength of Canada and Louisiana, both French and Natives, they shall think fit to attack them. And after such an Acquisition of the Numerous Mines of those Provinces, with the Immense Riches thereof, what may not our Colonies, on the Continent of America, apprehend from them. Be-

BESIDES Jamaica *lying, as it were, lockt up, between their Settlements in the* Iſland *of* Hiſpaniola, *and thoſe on the* Bay *of* Mexico, *will ſoon be in Danger of falling into their Hands; and whether the* Havana *itſelf, and the whole Iſland of* Cuba, *with the* Key *of* Old Mexico, La vera Cruz, *will long remain in the Poſſeſſion of the* Spaniards, *is very much to be doubted. And ſuppoſing the beſt that can happen to us, it will be but* Uliſſes's *Fate, to have the Favour of being deſtroy'd laſt: A very* Comfortable Conſideration.

WE *are all ſenſible what Clamours were rais'd at the Conceſſions made to* France, *on the Concluſion of the late* Peace *at* Utrecht, *There's ſcarce a Man well vers'd in the Intereſt of* Trade *and* Plantations, *but blam'd the then* Miniſtry *for not inſiſting on the Surrender of* Canada, *as well as* Nova Scotia *and* Newfoundland, *for the Security of our* Northern Colonies *on the Continent of* America, *and the* Traffick *thereof: Nor ought they to have allow'd them the Poſſeſſion of* Cape Breton, *if they had well conſider'd or under-*

ſtood

ſtood the Nature of the Fiſhery *in thoſe* Seas.

THE *Hiſtory of* former Ages, *and the Experience of theſe* latter Times *have inform'd us, that the* French *have ever been troubleſome* Neighbours, *whereſoever they were ſeated*: Hiſtorians *aſſerting, that the natural* Levity *and reſtleſsneſs of their* Temper, *their enterprizing* Genius, *and* Ambition *of extending their* Dominions, *and raiſing the* Glory *and* Grandeur *of their* Monarchs, *contribute in great Meaſure to make them ſo.*

WHEREFORE *it's to be hop'd, that the* Britiſh Nation, *will be ſo far from continuing idle or indifferent* Spectators *of the unreaſonable and unjuſt* Uſurpations *and* Encroachments *of the* French, *on the Continent of* America, *that they'll let 'em know, they have enough already of* Canada *and* Cape Breton, *and that it's expected they abandon their New Acquiſitions on the* Meſchacebe *and the Bay of* Mexico, *that* River *and* Country *belonging of* Right *to the Crown of* Great Britain. *And I believe it will ſcarce be deny'd, that at*

pre-

preſent, whilſt they are weak, and in the Infancy *and* Confuſion *of their* Settlements *in* Louiſiana, *we have a much better Chance, and are in far happier Circumſtances, to put in our* Claim *to, and diſpute the* Right *and* Poſſeſſion *of that and the other* Land, *above mention'd with them, than we ſhall be ſome Years hence, when they have augmented the* Number *of their* Inhabitants, *debauch'd the* Natives *to their* Party, *and further ſtrengthen'd themſelves, by ſecuring, with* Forts *and* Garriſons, *the* Paſſes *of the* Rivers, Lakes *and* Mountains, *even tho' they ſhould not have obtain'd any Advantage over the* Spaniards, *or inrich'd themſelves with the* Wealth *of* Mexico.

I muſt acknowledge, that in Caſe the Britiſh *Nation, ſhould be ſo far infatuated, as not to aſſert their* Right *to this ſo noble, and to them ſo uſeful and neceſſary a* Colony, *and endeavour to regain the* Poſſeſſion *thereof, or ſecure, at leaſt, ſo much of it, as lies on the Back of our* Plantations, *as far* Weſtward *as the* Meſchacebe, *it will be much more eligible and*

for

for their Intereſt, that the Spaniards *were Maſters of it than the* French, *we not having ſo much Reaſon to apprehend the ſame danger, either to our* Colonies, Trade *or* Navigation, *from the Firſt, as from the Laſt. Tho' I'm far from admitting the Ceſſion of it to either of them, on any Terms whatſoever, without an abſolute and apparent Neceſſity, which, I thank* GOD, *we are not yet reduc'd to, nor apprehenſive of.*

AND *I am apt to think, that Prudence and Policy, will or ought to prompt us, to keep a Ballance of Power in* America, *as well as nearer Home; and that as we have, for above Thirty Years paſt, found it our* Intereſt *to check and put a ſtop to the growing* Power *of* France, *and ſet* Bounds *to their* Dominions *here in* Europe, *we ſhall not eaſily be induc'd to allow them to encroach on, and deprive us of our* Colonies *and* Plantations *in* America.

THE Spaniards *are ſaid to be very uneaſy at the ſo near Neighbourhood of the* French *on the* Meſchacebe, *and are perhaps more jealous of the Conſequences thereof than we are, tho' not more than we ought to be;*

and

and, it's presum'd, that on a proper Application and Incouragement, they'll joyn with us to oppose and dispossess them of their Settlements there and on the Bay of Mexico, least they render themselves sole Masters of the Navigation thereof, and with the Assistance of the Indians, make Irruptions into the very Heart of their Colonies, attack their Towns, seize their Mines, and Fortify and Maintain themselves therein.

AND perhaps I may not be in the wrong to suggest, that the Spaniards will readily divide this Country with us, and surrender all their Pretentions to whatsoever lies Eastward of the Meschacebe, except St. Augustin, on Condition the French are oblig'd to remove thence and retire elsewhere. And indeed nothing seems more proper and reasonable, than for that Great River to be the settl'd and acknowledg'd Boundary and Partition, between the Territories of Spain and Great-Britain, on the Northern Continent of America, Nature seeming to have form'd it almost purpose-

ly

ly for that End, as will be evident to thoſe who ſhall give themſelves the Trouble of viewing the annexed Map. *And at the ſame Time They'll perceive how the* French *have worm'd themſelves into a* Settlement *between the* Engliſh *and* Spaniſh Plantations, *on Pretence of a Vacancy; and with an* Aſſurance *ſcarce to be parrallel'd, have ſet* Bounds *to the* Dominions *of both.*

PERHAPS *I may be ſuſpected by ſome People of a Deſign to plead for a* War *with* France, *under Pretence of aſſerting our* Right *to the abovemention'd* Colony *and* Lands *adjacent, at a Time, when, by Reaſon of the preſent unſettl'd* Poſture *of our* Affairs *we are ſo unfit for it: But I proteſt a* Thought *of that* Nature *is ſo contrary to my Intentions, and ſo foreign to my Inclinations, that I heartily and ſincerely wiſh, if conſiſtent with our* Honour, Intereſt *and* Safety, *we may ever avoid one with that* Nation. *But then it is reaſonable to expect from them a due* Obſervance *and* Execution *of* Treaties, *particularly that of* Utrecht, *by which,*

I am inform'd, They are excluded from enjoying any Acquisitions, They have made in America during the Late War.

I WOULD not willingly charge them directly with a Violation of that Treaty, since their Resentment against the Spaniards for a Breach of it, is so fresh in our Memories, and the War commenc'd with them, on that Account so lately terminated. Yet if it's alledg'd, They have acted, with Respect to Treaties, sincerely and without Reserve on their Part, how comes it, that whilst we were Gloriously and Generously risking our Fleets by Sea in Europe, at such a distance from Home, at so vast an Expence, and even at the Instance of France itself, only to preserve the Sanction of Treaties, and do Justice to our Allies, They should clandestinely apply their Naval Force, to seize on and deprive us of our Trade and Territories in America, and Settle and Aggrandize themselves at our Expence, where they had no Right,

and

and even, as is ſuggeſted, contrary to the moſt ſolemn Engagements.

THIS *is certainly a* Treatment *moſt* Unjuſt *and* Diſhonourable *to the* Britiſh Nation, *which I ſhould not have mention'd, if the Duty I owe to my* Sovereign, *and the* Affection *I bear to my* Country, *did not forbid me at ſuch a* Juncture, *and on ſo Important an* Occaſion, *to be ſilent and unconcern'd.*

IF *we tamely ſubmit to* Inſults *and* Injuries *of this* Nature, *without being alarm'd, and taking the neceſſary* Steps *towards a ſpeedy and effectual* Redreſs *of them, ſhall we not ſeem* Infatuated *and* Wanting *to ourſelves, be arraign'd as* Felo de ſe, *and accounted, with good Reaſon, the* Bubbles *of the* French? *Won't a* Noble *and* Generous Struggle, *for the reſcuing and preſerving* Our Honour, Our Dominions *and* Our Trade, *better become* Us, *than a* Baſe *and* Cowardly Submiſſion *and* Surrender *of them? Shall we neglect the* Means *our* Safety *asks? Or ſhall we ſuſpect that our Good and Potent* Allies, *whoſe* Intereſt

and Welfare *we have had ſo much at* Heart, *during the two* Late Wars, *for whom we have hazarded ſo much, and perform'd ſo many and ſo* Great Things, *ſuccour'd them in their* Extremities, *and ſav'd them from impending* Ruin; *and even by our* Fleets *and* Armies, *at a Vaſt Expence of* Blood *and* Treaſure, *aſſiſted them to* Conquer *and* Poſſeſs *whole* Provinces *and* Kingdoms; *And after all this and more, Can we imagine They'll abandon us to* Inſults *and* Injuries, *and quietly acquieſce in our* Misfortunes *and* Diſtreſs, *who have ſo Generouſly Aſſiſted them in, and Extricated them out of theirs? Nay, may we not rather ſuppoſe and expect, that in* Honour *and* Gratitude, *They'll exert themſelves, and fly to our* Aſſiſtance, *with all imaginable* Chearfulneſs *and* Alacrity, *if ſo be at the enſuing* Treaty *of* Peace, *which is ſaid to be near at hand, we are not afraid to Publiſh our* Wrongs, *and Demand our* Rights?

ALL *the* Writings *of the* French *give us to underſtand, how fond They have been*

of this Colony *for Thirty Years paſt, and the great* Advantages *They propoſed to themſelves thereby. And the better to engage their* late Great Monarch's Ambition *of being Renown'd in* Future Hiſtory, *in* Alluſion *to his* Name, *They ſtil'd it* La Louiſiane, *and the* Meſchacebe, *the River of St.* Louis; *tho' at that Time, They had but one ſmall* Stockadoed Fort, *above Two hundred Miles from the* Northern, *and Seven or Eight Hundred Miles from the* Southern Bounds *of this* Province.

By *what is before mention'd, and the ſeveral* Writings, Charts, *and* Maps *of the* French, *it is evident, to what a narrow* Extent *of* Ground *They have confin'd the* Engliſh Plantations. *And particularly in* L'Iſles *Map, the beſt and moſt approv'd of any they have lately publiſh'd, beſides many very* Remarkables *there is* One, *which I cannot omit taking Notice of,* viz. *That on the Part where They fix* Carolina, *now and long ſince inhabited by the* Engliſh, *They have inſerted this Memorable Paſſage,* Caroline

ainſi nommez en l'honneur de Charles IX, par les François qui la decouvrirent en prirent oſſeſſion et s' eſtablirent lan 15. Caroline *ſo nam'd in Honour of* Charles *the* IXth, *by the* French, *who diſcover'd, took Poſſeſſion of, and ſettl'd it in the Year* 15.. *by which the* Author *ſeems to intimate the* Right *of his* Nation *to that* Province; *who, if they are ſo* Bold *already, in ſo Publick a manner, to put in their* Claim, *to it, may, its to be fear'd, when they think themſelves ſtrong enough, by* Force *aſſert it.*

BUT *howſoever theſe Things may happen (which I pray* GOD *may not in our Days) the* Proprietor *of* Carolana *will have the* Comfort *and* Satisfaction *of having diſcharg'd his* Duty *to the* Publick, *in affording Matter for the following* Sheets, *which I here offer to the* View *and* Peruſal *of all true* Britains, *in hopes They may prove acceptable, and engage their* Attention *for the* Publick Good.

BUT *if the ſaid* Proprietor *after ſo great* Trouble *and* Expence, *ſhould have*

the Mortification *to ſee all his* honeſt *and* well meant Endeavours *rejected, and the* Fruits *of his* Labour *and* Subſtance *render'd* Ineffectual, *and loſt both to his* Country, himſelf *and* Family, *and this* Noble Province *ſecur'd by the* French, *without a* Probability *of* Redemption, *he muſt ſit down with* Patience, *and bewail his own* Misfortunes, *and the* Infatuation *of his* Countrymen, *who, as they formerly refus'd the* Honour *of being the firſt* Diſcoverers *of* America, *when it was offer'd them by the great* Columbus, *in the Reign of King* Henry *the* VIIth. *do now ſlight and deſpiſe the* Poſſeſſion *of a* Country, *which is One of the* Fineſt *and* moſt Valuable *in that* Part *of the* World, *and in their* Power *to ſecure, at leaſt the greateſt* Part *of it.*

YET *notwithſtanding theſe his* unſucceſsful *and* diſcouraging Efforts, *it will appear and continue as a* Memorial *to* Futurity, *by the* Diſcoveries *and* Relations *here publiſh'd, and the* Petitions, Memorials, *and* Repreſentations *formerly by him preſented to King* WILLIAM

and ſucceding Miniſtries *relating thereunto* (*many of the* Things *he then foretold being ſince come to paſs*) *that he has acted the Part both of a* Friend *and* Prophet *of his* Country; *and that had his Advice been taken, and* Meaſures *put in* Practice, *many of the* Inconveniencies (*to ſay no worſe*) *that have already happen'd, and are like ſtill to befall the* Engliſh Plantations *on the Continent of* America *and the* Trade *thereof, as well as in Conſequence of that of their* Mother *good* Old England, *from this* Eſtabliſhment *of the* French *on the* Meſchacebe *and the Bay of* Mexico, *would in all Probability, have been nipt in the Bud, and intirely prevented.*

WHAT *is yet to be done therein* (*and there is no doubt but ſomething may be ſucceſsfully attempted*) *muſt be left, with all due Submiſſion, to the Wiſdom of His* MAJESTY *and His* Councils, *who, it's preſum'd, will not neglect ſo favourable a* Conjuncture, *as the enſuing* Congreſs *or* Treaty *of* Peace, *to* aſſert *and* maintain *the* Right *of the* Britiſh Nation *to*

this

this Province *and the* Lands *adjacent, or at leaſt to whatſoever lies to the* Eaſtward *of the* Meſchacebe, *and on the Back, and contiguous to our already ſettled* Plantations, *whoſe* Welfare *and* Proſperity *depends intirely on our being* Maſters *thereof, or on our preventing the* French *from being ſo, which I am perſuaded is ſtill in our Power, and may be effected.*

THE Probability *of a* Communication *by* Water (*except about half a Day's* Land Carriage) *between the River* Meſchacebe *and the* South-Sea, *ſtretching from* America *to* Japan *and* China, *which is repreſented in the* Fifth Chapter *of the enſuing* Treatiſe, *with the great* Advantages *to be made thereof, deſerves to be well and duely conſider'd.*

I have only given a ſhort and ſuccinct Account and Deſcription of ſome of the moſt uſeful Animals, Vegetables, Mettals, Minerals, Precious Stones, *and other* Commodities, *which are Naturally, or may with* Induſtry *be produc'd in this our* Province, *with ſome particular* Remarks *thereon. As for thoſe which are merely rare,*

and

land ſerve chiefly for Speculation and Amuſement, I have not ſo much as touch'd upon them; neither have I made any Obſervations *upon the* Manners, Cuſtoms *or* Religion *of the* Natives, *as being foreign to my preſent Purpoſe.*

PERHAPS *I may be look'd upon as a* Viſionary, *who repreſent ſuch* Advantages *may accrue to a* Country *not yet by us fully* Poſſeſs'd *or* Planted; *But it will not ſeem ſo* Ridiculous *or* Incredulous *to them, that conſider the wonderful* Progreſs *the* Spaniards *made, who in a little above Thirty Years after their* Diſcovery *of the Empire of* Mexico, *Conquer'd that,* Peru, *and Part of* Chile, *from whence they bring ſuch* Immenſe Treaſures *unto* Old Spain. *Their* Beginnings *were Ten times more* Contemptible *and* Improbable *than what I ſuggeſt. However, tho' the* Undertakings *hereafter mention'd may be ſuſpended, till theſe Parts are well Secur'd and Inhabited by the* Subjects *of* Great Britain, *I have diſcharg'd my* Duty *in repreſenting to the Publick, what may be effected,*

and

and how, when Opportunity *ſhall preſent.*

IF *ſuch* Objections *had prevail'd, we had never got that* Footing *on the* Continent *of* America *as now we have. And to ſay nothing of other* Commodities, *how vaſt a* Revenue *doth* Tobacco *alone bring unto the* Crown, *and how* Staple *and* Beneficial *a* Merchandize *for* Foreign Trade? *Not to enlarge about the* Trade *with our* Iſlands, *who by* Sugar, Cotton, Indico, *and many other* Commodities, *beſides their* Traffick *with the* Spaniards, *bring a great* Treaſure *to the* Nation. *And the* Circular Trade *to and from the* Continent *and* Iſlands, *greatly increaſe our* Shipping, Seamen, *and* Wealth, *perhaps as much as all the* Trade *we have with the whole* Commercial World *beſides. To which may be added, that nothing is of greater* Importance *to* Great Britain, *than the* Conſumption *of its* Native Growths *and* Manufactures, *and what vaſt* Quantities *of them are ſent to and expended in our* American Plantations, *the* Bills *of*

Entry

Entry, *and the* Cuſtom-Houſe Books *will inform us.*

BESIDES *the great quantities of* Maſts, Pitch, Tarr, Roſin, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Timber, Plank, Deal Boards, *and other* Naval Stores, *which are brought home from thence, or, on due* Encouragement, *may be had and raiſed there, prove not only extremely Beneficial to* Great Britain *at preſent, but will be render'd much more ſo, on a* War *or* Miſunderſtanding *with any of the* Northern Potentates, *from whoſe* Territories *we uſually Import them, and to whom we pay for the moſt Part,* ready Money *and* Bullion *for them, to the amount of ſeveral Hundred Thouſand Pounds* per Annum, *which will be kept within the* Kingdom, *when once we are ſupply'd with thoſe* Commodities *from our own* Colonies, *which with due* Encouragement *we ſoon may.*

FOR *Proof of which,* Experience *has taught us, that formerly on the paſſing the* Act of Parliament, *which encourages the making* Pitch *and* Tarr, *in our* Planta-

Plantations, *the* Deſign *was ſoon put in* Practice, *and the* End *fully anſwer'd, thoſe* Commodities *being in a few Years rais'd and Imported in ſuch* Quantities, *as to ſupply the* Demands *and* Neceſſities *of moſt, if not all the* Shipping *of* Great Britain, *at much leſs than half the* Price, *they were ſold for before.*

By *about Fourteen Years* Reſidence *on the* Continent *of* America, *and the* Obſervations *I have made of the* Produce *and* Trade *of the ſeveral* Colonies *therein, the moſt conſiderable of which I have often viſited, I think I can eaſily demonſtrate, that there is not one* Commodity *of any* Conſequence, *which we have from* Ruſſia *or the* Baltick, *but may be found or rais'd there, and in as great* Quantities *and* Perfection. *So that if the* Nation *would intirely ſlight the* Trade *and* Navigation *of thoſe* Countries, *and apply themſelves vigorouſly to the* Traffick *of our* Plantations, *they would ſoon find their Account in it, and gain by the Change Annually near, if not full,* Half a Million *of* Money; *beſides*

reſcuing

reſcuing ourſelves from a ſort of Depen-dance *on the* Northern Powers, *whoſe unreaſonable* Caprices *and* Impoſitions, *We have, to our great* Diſcredit *and* Detriment, *too long experienc'd.*

BUT *if the* French *ſhould ever grow ſo* Powerful *in* America, *as to be able to Intercept or Engroſs the* Trade *with the* Indians, *or Ruin or Subject our* Plantations, *there's an End of this* Con-ſumption *of our* Home Produce *and* Manufactures; *of all our* Shipping Trade *thither; of the* Cuſtoms *for* Goods *Exported there or imported thence; the* Increaſe *of our* Sailors, *and the* Advantages *of raiſing our own* Naval Stores; *beſides the Loſs of ſo Large an Extent of* Dominion, *and Five Hundred Thouſand Britiſh* Subjects *therein. We may likewiſe be aſſur'd that all our* Iſlands *in the* Weſt-Indies, *will ſoon undergo the ſame* Fate, *or be terribly diſtreſs'd, for want of their uſual Supplies of* Fiſh, Lum-ber *and other* Neceſſaries, *they con-ſtantly ſtand in need of, and receive from our* Plantations *on the* Continent, *which*

which neither Great Britain *nor* Ireland *can assist them with, and which They purchase with their* Sugar, Rum *and* Malosses; *the* Vent *of which will be in great measure stopt on the Loss of our* Colonies, *whereby they'll be mightily discourag'd and impoverish'd, so as to become an easy* Acquisition *to any* Ambitious *and* Powerful Invader.

Thus GREAT BRITAIN *being deprived of its* Subjects, Dominions *and* Trade *in and to* America, *our* Merchants *will be ruin'd; our* Customs *and* Funds *will Sink; our* Manufactures *will want Vent; our* Lands *will Fall in* Value; *and instead of decreasing, our* Debts *will increase, without the least Prospect of the* Nation's *emerging.*

I have thought fit to subjoin an Appendix *at the* End *of the* Book, *containing a short* Extract *of the* Grant *from* King Charles I. *to* Sir Robert Heath, *of this our* Province *of* Carolana, *and the* Veanis *and* Bahama *Islands. Together with an Additional* Clause, *taken from the* Representation *of the* Right Honourable

rable *the* Lords Commiſſioners *for* Trade *and* Plantations *to King* William, *ſignifying the* Report *of the then Attorney General, Sir* Thomas Trevor, *now the* Right Honourable *the* Lord Trevor, *in Favour of the Title of the Preſent* Proprietor *thereunto.*

I have likewiſe inſerted an Abſtract *of the firſt* Memorial *preſented by the ſaid* Proprietor *to King* William, *being a* Demonſtration *of the juſt* Pretenſions *of the King of* England *to the aboveſaid* Province, *and of the preſent* Proprietary *under his* MAJESTY.

ALL *other* Proceedings *reſpecting the ſaid* Province, *both in that* Prince's *Time, and ſince his Preſent* MAJESTY's *Acceſſion to the Throne, are purpoſely omitted, leaſt I ſhould ſwell the* Bulk *of this* Treatiſe *too much, and tranſgreſs my own fix'd* Reſolution, *which was to contract it into as narrow a* Compaſs *as poſſibly I could.*

As *to the* Work *itſelf I have little to ſay, farther, Then if the* Importance *of the* Subject, *and* Deſign *of the* Author,

cannot

cannot affect the Attention, and attract the Esteem of the Reader, I know nothing therein considerable enough to do it.

I SHALL only add, That the Principal Motive which engag'd me to compose both the foregoing and the following Sheets, was a Desire to inform the Publick of an Affair of the greatest Consequence, and which it concerns them so much to know; and to excite some Worthy Patriots to search into, and fully examine the Present Circumstances and Condition of our Plantations, least Ruin steals on them unawares, and they are undone before they are thought to be in Danger. Whether I may attain my End therein I know not; but of this, I am certain, That my Endeavours are truly honest and sincere, and design'd more for a Publick Good, than a Private Emolument.

I HAD almost forgot to inform the Reader, That my Reason for not describing that Part of the Province of

Carolana, *bordering on the* North *or* Atlantick Ocean, *which comprehends the greateſt* Part *of* Carolina, *was, becauſe it has been ſo often and ſo well perform'd already, in the ſeveral Printed* Accounts *of that laſt mention'd* Colony, *to which I referr.*

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NB. The Prickt Lines from Port Royal in Carolina to the Palachean Mountains, & thence to the Lake Champlain are laid down from y^e Printed Map of Monsieur De L'Isle, present Cosmographer to the French King, & fixed by him as y^e Limits & Bounda^ries of the English Colonys. All y^e Lands to the Westward of these Lines, as far as New Mexico & South Sea, being claim'd by the French Mississipi Company, as part of the Province of LOUISIANE.

A Map of the Mouth of the River MESCHACEBE

A Scale of 300 English Miles
60 120 180 240 300

Leagues West from London

A DESCRIPTION, &c.

CHAP. I.

A Description of the great and famous River Meschacebe *or* Missisippi, *the Rivers increasing it both from the East and West, the Countries adjacent, and the several Nations of* Indians *inhabiting therein.*

CAROLANA and *Carolina* are two distinct tho' bordering Provinces, the East of *Carolana* joyning to the West of *Carolina*. The former was granted by Patent unto Sir *Robert Heath* in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Charles* I.

which said Sir *Robert* was the then Attorney-General, and by him convey'd unto the Earl of *Arundel*, from whom it came by mean Conveyances unto the present Proprietary.

This Province of *Carolana* is extended North and South from the River St. *Mattheo*, lying according to the Patent in 31 Degrees (tho' by later and more accurate Observations, it is found to lie exactly in 30 Degrees and 10 Minutes) unto the River *Passo Magno*, which is in 36 Degrees of Northern Latitude; and in Longitude from the Western or *Atlantick* Ocean unto New *Mexico* now in Possession of the *Spaniards*, which is in a direct Line above 1000 Miles, and were not inhabited by them, unto the *South-Sea*. It comprehends within its Bounds, the greatest Part of the Province of *Carolina*, whose Proprietors derive their Claim and Pretensions thereto, by Charters from King *Charles* II. about Thirty Years after the abovemention'd Grant to Sir *Robert Heath*.

The great River *Meschacebe* runs through the midst of this Country, having a Course almost directly North and South from its first Fountains, in about 50 Degrees of North Latitude, to its disimbogueing into the Middle of the Gulph of *Mexico*. The Rivers that make this, which the *Spaniards* call'd *Rio-grand del Norte*, proceed about one half from the West, the other from the East, so that the whole Country may be

almost

almoſt entirely viſited by Navigable Rivers without any Falls or Cataracts, which are uſual in moſt of the Northern Rivers of *America*, and in all Rivers of Long-Courſe, even in *Carolina*, (tho' to this Country contiguous) and thence Northward to the great River of St. *Laurence* or *Cannada*, and other Rivers Northward innumerable. The excellent and convenient Situation of this Country for Inland Trade and Navigation, and for Trade with the *Spaniards* in *New Mexico*, the whole Gulph of *Mexico*, and the *South-Sea* (which I ſhall hereafter demonſtrate) will be greatly for the Advantage, and not in the leaſt to the Prejudice of our Home Plantation Trade, as will appear more evident by the Deſcription of this great River *Meſchacebe*, and thoſe Rivers that enter into it, together with the vaſt Navigable Lakes of freſh Water adjoyning thereunto.

We will for good Reaſons begin our Deſcription of it from its Entrance into the Sea, aſcending up unto its Source; and from very good Journals both by Sea and Land, give an Account of the Chief Rivers that run into it from the Eaſt and Weſt, as we find them in our Aſcent, together with their Courſe, Length and Bigneſs, the Nature of the Countries, and the Names of the Nations through which they paſs.

The River *Meſchacebe* is ſo call'd by the Inhabitants of the North; *Cebe*, being the Name for a River, even as far as *Hudſon*'s Bay; and *Meſcha*, great, which is the great River; And by the *French*, who learn'd it from them, corruptly, *Miſſiſippi*; which Name of *Meſchacebe* it doth retain among the Savages, during half its Courſe: Afterwards ſome call it *Chucagua*, others *Saſſagoula*, and *Malabanchia*, as it fares with the *Danubius*, which 400 Miles before it enters the *Euxine* Sea, is ſtil'd the *Iſter*; and the like happens to all the Rivers of Long Courſe in *America*, as *Oronogue*, the River of the *Amazons*, and *Rio de la Plata*. This River enters the Gulph of *Mexico* 140 Leagues from the North Weſt Part of the *Peninſula* of *Florida*, keeping along the Coaſt in 30 Degrees North Latitude, and 120 Leagues from the moſt weſterly Part of the ſaid Gulph in about 29 Degrees the ſame Latitude; and thence the Coaſt extends S. and by W. to the River *Panuco*, which is under the *Tropick of Cancer* in 23½ Degrees, the utmoſt Part inhabited by the *Spaniards* towards the N. and N. E. on the Gulph of *Mexico*.

The Province of *Carolina*, from the Conjunction with the *Peninſula* of *Florida*, for 250 Leagues is ſituated about the 30th Degree of North Latitude, and ſeldom varies 10 Leagues N. or S. from the ſame; excepting the Entrance of the River *Meſcha-*

cebe,

tebe, which I am now about to deſcribe from the Mouth unto its firſt Fountains.

The River *Maſchacebe* empties itſelf into the Gulph of *Mexico* by ſeven Channels like the River *Nile*, of which *Herodotus* the Father of Hiſtory, and who liv'd long in *Egypt*, affirms in his Time, three were always Navigable, and the others only ſo during the Inundations of the ſaid River, which were made by Art and Labour, tho' our Modern Navigators allow only two; but our River hath Seven Navigable at all Times; the Three great Ones by Ships, the Four ſmaller, Two on each ſide (as appears by the Chart) by Boats and Sloops, eſpecially during the Time of the Waters riſing or the Freſhes, as they call them, which are always conſtant, and return in the Spring, and ſometimes happen in the Summer upon the great Rains, which is not frequent.

The Three great Branches always Navigable by Shipping, are ſituated about 6 Miles diſtant from each other, and unite all at one Place with the main River, about 12 Miles from their Mouths.

There is not above 14 Foot on the Barr at Low-Water in Neep-Tides, excepting when the Freſhes come down in the Spring or upon great Rains, but when you are over the Barr, which is not in many Places above a Ship's length Broad, you enter im-

mediately into deep Water, the leaſt 5 Fathom, which increaſes to 10 Fathom before you come to the main River: After that it deepens gradually, to above 30, and you have no where leſs than 20 Fathom for a 100 Miles, and little leſs for 100 Leagues, and afterwards from 10 to 17 for 100 Leagues more: Then from 6 to 10, 200 Leagues further; thence to the great Cataract or Fall which is 1600 Miles from its Entrance into the Sea, from 3 Fathom to 6: Its Breadth is generally during its great Depth ſcarce a Mile, but as it leſſens in Depth, it encreaſes in Breadth, and is in moſt Places of its Courſe Two Miles broad, and where it makes Iſlands (as it does very frequently) from the Middle of its Courſe 2 or 3 Leagues. The Banks in moſt Places are no more than 5, or 6 Feet above the River, and Ships may almoſt in all Places lie by the ſide of the Shore, there being generally from 3 to 6 Fathom, and deepens gradually, as you approach the Middle of the River, which hath moſtly a pretty ſtrong Current, but there are divers Promontories, under which you may Anchor, where is good Shelter from Winds, and curious Eddy-Tides.

When you are aſcended the River 4 or 5 Leagues, it is border'd on each ſide with high Trees of divers Sorts, from half a Mile to 2 Miles deep into the Country, very little under Woods, no Trouble in travelling

velling, beſides what proceeds from the Vines ramping upon the Ground. Divers others ſurround and mount up the Trees, almoſt unto their Tops, which are ſeldom leſs than 100 Feet from their Roots, and often 30, or 40 Feet more. When you come out of the agreeable Shade, you ſee a moſt beautiful level Country, only about 6 or 8 Miles diſtance, there are Collins or gentle Aſcents, for the moſt Part round or oval, crown'd with ſtately Trees, which looks more like a Work of laborious conſummate Art than of mere Nature; and this on both ſides the River, ſo far as the acuteſt Sight can reach; in which Meadows the wild Bulls and Kine, beſides other Beaſts, graze, and in the Heat of the Day retire into theſe Woods for Shelter, where they chew the Cudd.

There is no conſiderable River empties itſelf into the *Meſchacebe* from the Mouths, until you come about 12 Miles above the *Bayogola* and *Mougolaches*, two Nations who dwell together on the Weſt-ſide thereof, 200 Miles from the Sea; then on the Eaſt ſide, there falls out of the *Meſchacebe* a Branch, which after a Courſe of 160 Miles, empties itſelf into the N. E. End of the great Bay of *Spirito Santo*; it is not above 40 or 50 Yards broad, and 2 or 3 Fathom deep at its beginning; but ſoon enlarges in Breadth and Depth by the Acceſſion of divers Rivers and Rivulets, and is a

moſt lovely River, making pleaſant Lakes, and paſſing, during its whole Courſe, thro' a Country exactly like that we have formerly deſcrib'd: It is Navigable by the greateſt Boats, Sloops, and ſmall Ships of *Engliſh* Building; and by large Ones, if built after the *Dutch* manner with flat Bottoms.

On the North-ſide of one of the above-mention'd Lakes, call'd by the *French* Lake *Pontchartrain*, they have erected a ſmall Fort, and Storehouſes, whither after unloading their large Veſſels at Iſle *aux Vaiſſeaux*, or Ships Iſland, they bring the Goods in Sloops or Shallops, and from thence diſperſe them by their Traders amongſt their own Settlements and the ſeveral Nations of *Indians*, inhabiting on and about the *Meſchacebe*, and the Rivers which enter it, both from the Eaſt and Weſt.

About 50 Miles above the Place where this River is diſmiſ'd from the *Meſchacebe*, on the other ſide, *viz.* the Weſt, enters the River of the *Houmas* ſo nam'd from a conſiderable Nation, who inhabit upon it in the Country, 6 or 8 Miles from its Mouth. This is a mighty River deep and broad, and comes from the Mountains of *New Mexico*; its Courſe is moſtly N. W. and is Navigable by large Veſſels above 300 Miles, and thence by large Boats and Sloops almoſt unto its Fountains. By this River you may have Communication with above 40 Nations,

ons, who live upon it, or its Branches; and alſo with the *Spaniards* of *New Mexico*, from whom its furtheſt Heads are not above an eaſy Day's Journey. Upon this River and moſt of its Branches, are great Herds of wild Kine, which bear a fine Wooll, and Abundance of Horſe, both wild and tame of the *Spaniſh* Breed, on which the *Indians* Ride, with almoſt as much Skill as the *Europeans*, tho' the Bridles, Sadles, and Stirrups are ſomewhat different from ours, yet not the leſs commodious.

Twelve Leagues Higher upon the River *Meſchacebe*, is the River of the *Naches*, which, 10 or 12 Leagues above its Mouth, divides itſelf into two Branches, and forms an Iſland about 30 Miles in Circumference, very pleaſant and fertile. The South Branch is Inhabited by the *Corroas*, the North by the *Naches*, both conſiderable Nations, abounding in all Neceſſaries for Humane Life. Some Leagues above the Diviſion is a pretty large Lake, where there is a great Fiſhery for Pearl, large and good, taken out of a Shell-Fiſh of a middle Nature between an Oyſter and a Muſcle.

About 12 or 14 Leagues higher on the ſame, that is the Weſt ſide, the *Meſchacebe*, makes a little Gulph about 20 Miles long and 3 or 4 broad, upon which Inhabit in many Towns the Populous and Civilized Nation of the *Tahenſa*, who alſo abound in Pearls, and enjoy an Excellent Coun-

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try; Are very hoſpitable to Strangers, and tho' as moſt *Indian* Nations, at War with there Neighbours, yet together with the three laſt mentioned, and thoſe to be hereafter named, joyfully receive and kindly entertain all with whom they have not actual Hoſtilities.

Fourteen or Fifteen Leagues higher on the Eaſt ſide of *Meſchacebe*, is the Nation and River of *Taſoue* which comes two or 300 Miles out of the Country, on which dwell the Nations in order mention'd after the *Taſſouees*, the *Toumicas*, *Kourouas*, *Tihiou*, *Samboukia* and *Epitoupa*.

Ten or 12 Leagues higher on the Weſt Side, is the River *Natchitock*, which has a Courſe of many Hundred Miles: And after; it is Aſcended about one hundred, there are many Springs, Pitts, and Lakes, which afford moſt Excellent common Salt in great Plenty, wherewith they Trade with Neighbouring Nations for other Commodities they want, and may be of great Service to the *European* Inhabitants of this Country, to preſerve Fleſh, and Fiſh for their own Uſe, and Exportation to Natives, *Spaniards*, and our Iſlands, to the great Profit of them, who have not Stock to engage in greater and more beneficial Undertakings. Upon this River inhabit not only the *Nachitocks*, *Naguateeres*, *Natſohocks*, but higher ſeveral other Nations.

Sixteen

Sixteen Leagues further upon the Weſt ſide, enter the *Meſchacebe* two Rivers, which unite about 10 Leagues above, and make an Iſland call'd by the Name of the *Torimans*, by whom it is inhabited.

The Southerly of theſe two Rivers, is that of the *Ouſoutiwy* upon which dwell firſt the *Akanſas*, a great Nation, higher upon the ſame River the *Kanſa*, *Mintou*, *Erabacha* and others.

The River to the North is nam'd *Niska*, upon which live Part of the Nation of the *Ozages*; their great Body Inhabiting a large River which bears their Name, and Empties itſelf into the Yellow River, as will be hereafter mention'd: And upon this River near the Mouth is the Nation *Tonginga*, who with the *Torimans* are Part of the *Akanſaes*.

Ten Leagues higher is a Small River named *Cappa*, and upon it a People of the ſame Name, and another called *Oueſperies*, who fled, to avoid the Perſecution of the *Irocois*, from a River which ſtill bears their Name to be mention'd hereafter.

Ten Miles higher, on the ſame ſide of the *Meſchacebe*, is a little River nam'd *Matchicebe* upon which dwell the Nations *Matchagamia* and *Epiminguia*; over againſt whom is the great Nation of the *Chicazas*, whoſe Country extends above forty Leagues to the River of the *Cheraguees*, which we ſhall deſcribe

describe when we come to Discourse of the great River *Hohio*.

Ten Leagues higher on the East side is the River and Nation of *Chongue*, with some others to the East of them.

Fifteen Leagues higher, on the West side, is the River and Nation of *Sipouria*.

Thirty Leagues higher on the East side, is the opening of a River that proceeds out of a Lake 20 Miles long, which is about 10 Miles from the *Meschacebe*. Into this Lake empty themselves four large Rivers: The most Northerly, which comes from the North East, is called *Ouabachicou* or *Ouabache* upon which dwelt the Nations *Chachakingua*, *Pepepitokia*, *Hohio*, *Pianguichia*. The next South of this, is the vast River *Hohio*, which comes from the back of *New-York*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*, and is Navigable 600 Miles. *Hohio* in the *Indian* Language signifies the fair River; And certainly it runs from its Heads through the most Beautiful fertile Countries in the Universe, and is form'd by the Confluence of 10 or 12 Rivers, and innumerable Rivulets. A Town settled upon this Lake, or the Entrance of the River *Hohio* thereinto, would have Communication with a most lovely Fruitfull Country 600 Miles Square. Formerly divers Nations dwelt on this River as the *Chawanoes*, a mighty and very populous People, who had above 50 Towns, and many other Nations who were totally destroyed,

ed; or driven out of their Country by the *Irocois*; this River being their uſual Road when they make War upon the Nations who lie to the South or to the Weſt.

South of the *Hohio* is another River which about 30 Leagues above the Lake is divided into two Branches; the Northerly is call'd *Oaeſpere*, the Southerly the Black River, there are very few People upon either, they having been deſtroy'd or driven away by the aforemention'd *Irocois*. The Heads of this River proceed from the Weſt ſide of the vaſt Ridge of Mountains, which run on the Back of *Carolina*, *Virginia*, and *Maryland*; on whoſe oppoſite or Eaſt ſide, are the Sources of the great River *Potomack*, which by a Mouth of ſome Leagues broad, diſgorges itſelf into the middle of the Bay of *Cheſepeack*, and ſeparates the two laſt mention'd Provinces from each other. The Mountains afford a ſhort Paſſage or Communication between thoſe two Rivers, which the *Indians* are well acquainted with, and by which in Conjunction with the *French* of the *Meſchacebe*, they may in Time inſult and harraſs thoſe Colonies.

The moſt Southerly of the aboveſaid four Rivers, which enter into the Lake, is a River ſome call *Kaſqui*, ſo nam'd from a Nation Inhabiting a little above its Mouth; others call it the *Cuſates* or the River of the *Cheraquees*, a mighty Nation, among whom it hath its chief Fountains; it comes from the South

South East, and its Heads are among the Mountains, which ſeparate this Country from *Carolina*, and is the great Road of the Traders, from thence to the *Meſchacebe*, and intermediate Places. Above 200 Miles up this River to the South East, is the great and powerful Nation of the *Chicazas*, good Friends to the *Engliſh*, whoſe Dominion extends thence to the *Meſchacebe*: Before you come at them, is a ſmall Fall or Cataract, the only one I have yet heard of, in any of the Rivers that enter the *Meſchacebe*, either from the East or from the Weſt. Thirty or Forty Leagues above the *Chicazas*, this River forms four delicate Iſlands which have each a Nation Inhabiting them, *viz. Tahogale*, *Kakigue*, *Cochali*, and *Tali*. Sixty Leagues above the Iſland and Nation of the *Tali*, inhabits the aforemention'd Nation of the *Cheraquees*, who have at leaſt 60 Towns, ſome of which are not above 60 Miles from *Carolina*. They have great Friendſhip with the *Engliſh* of that Province, who from thence carry on a free Trade with, and are always very kindly entertain'd by them.

Fifteen Leagues above the *Hohio*, or the River coming out of the Lake aforemention'd, to the Weſt, is the River *Hanabanou*, upon which dwells a Nation of the ſame Name, and another call'd *Amicoa*: And 10 Leagues above that, is the great Iſland of the *Tamaroas*, and over againſt it on the Eaſt ſide a Nation which goes by its Name, and another

other by that of *Cahokia* who dwell on the Banks of the River *Chepuſſo*..

Fifteen Leagues above which to the Weſt is the Great Yellow River, ſo nam'd becauſe it is Yellowiſh and ſo muddy, That tho' the *Meſchacebe* is very clear where they meet, and ſo many great Rivers of Chriſtaline water below, mix with the *Meſchacebe*, yet it diſcolours them all even unto the Sea. When you are up this River 60 or 70 Miles, you meet with two Branches. The leſſer, tho' large, proceeds from the South, and moſt of the Rivers that compoſe it falls from the Mountains, which ſeparate this Country from New *Mexico*; notwithſtanding which, there is a very eaſie Communication between them. This is called the River of the *Orages*, from a Numerous People, who have 16 or 18 Towns ſeated thereupon, eſpecially near its mixing with the Yellow River. The other which is the main Branch, comes from the North Weſt, moſt of whoſe Branches deſcend likewiſe from the Mountains of *New Mexico*, and Divers other large Provinces which are to the North of *New-Mexico*, wholly poſſeſſed by *Indians*, who are ſaid to be very Numerous, and well polic'd: They are all at War with the *Spaniards*, from whom they have defended their Countries above 150 Years, and have rather recovered than loſt Ground. They are likewiſe at War, as generally the *Indians* are, amongſt themſelves.

ſelves. The moſt Northerly Branches of this River, are interwoven with other Branches, which have a contrary Courſe, proceeding to the Weſt, and empty themſelves into a vaſt Lake, whoſe Waters by means of another great River, diſembogues into the South-Sea. The *Indians* affirm, they ſee great Ships ſailing in that Lake, Twenty times bigger then their Canows. The Yellow is called the River of the *Maſſorites*, from a great Nation inhabiting in many Towns near its juncture with the River of the *Ozages*: There are many other Nations upon the ſame, little inferior to them in Extent of Territories or number of Towns, as the *Panimaha's*, *Pancaſſa's Pana's*, *Panelogu's*, *Mutorantes*, few of them having leſs than 20 Towns, ſcarce any of which count leſs then 200 Cabans.

Forty Miles above the Yellow River, on the Eaſt ſide is the River *Chetagou* or the River of the *Alinouecks*, corruptly by the *French* call'd *Illinois*, which Nation liv'd upon and about this River, having above 60 Towns, and formerly conſiſted of 20000 fighting Men, but are now almoſt totally deſtroy'd by the *Irocois*, or driven beyond the *Meſchacebe* Weſtward. This is a large Pleaſant River; And about 250 Miles above its Entrance into the *Meſchacebe*, it is divided into two Branches; the leſſer comes from North and by Eaſt, and its Head is within 4 or 5 Miles of the great Lake of the *Alinouecks*

nouecks on its West-side; the other comes almost directly from the East, and proceeds from a Morasse within 2 Miles of the River *Miamiha*, which empties itself into the same Lake. On the South-East-side, there is an easy Communication between these two Rivers, by a Land-Carriage of 2 Leagues, about 50 Miles to the South-East of the foremention'd Lake. The Course of this River from its Head exceeds 400 Miles, Navigable above half way by Ships, and most of the rest by Sloops, and large Boats or Barges. Many small Rivers run into it, and it forms 2 or 3 Lakes; but one mightily extoll'd, call'd *Pimiteoüi*, which is 20 Miles long, and 3 Miles broad; it affords great Quantities of good Fish, and the Country round about it, abounds with Game, both Fowls and Beasts. Besides the *Illicoueck*, are the Nations *Prouaria*, the great Nation *Casiasquia* and *Caracontauon*; and on the Northern Branch inhabit Part of the Nation of the *Masconsens*.

On the South East Bank of this River, Monsieur *de la Sale* erected a Fort in the Year 1680, which he nam'd *Creve-cœure*, from the Grief which seiz'd him, on the Loss of one of his chief trading Barks richly laden, and the Mutiny, and villanous Intrigues of some of his Company, who first attempted to poyson, and afterwards desert him. This Fort stands about half Way between [illegible] thereof

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the Bay of *Mexico* and *Canada*, and was formerly the uſual Rout of the *French* in going to or returning from either of thoſe Places: But ſince they have diſcover'd a nearer and eaſier Paſſage by the *Ouabache* and *Ohio*, the Sources of both which Rivers, are at a ſmall Diſtance from the Lake *Erie*, or ſome Rivers which enter into it.

Forty Leagues higher on the Weſt-ſide is a fair River, which our People were at the Mouth of, but could not learn its Name. I ſuppoſe its the ſame the *French* call *Moingona*. Some make it to proceed from the *Mitchayowa* or long River, as may be diſcern'd in the annex'd Map; but as all our Journals are ſilent in that Matter, ſo ſhall I, till ſome more perfect Diſcoveries thereof afford us further Light and Certainty therein.

When you are aſcended about 40 Leagues more; then on the Eaſt-ſide, falls into the *Meſchacebe*, the River *Miſconſiag*. This is much of the ſame Nature with that of the *Alinouecks*, whether you conſider its Breadth, Depth and Courſe; as alſo the Pleaſantneſs, and Fertility of the Country, adjacent unto all its Branches. After you have row'd or ſail'd up it 60 Miles, joyns with it, the River of the *Kikapouz*, which is alſo Navigable, and comes a great Way from the North-Eaſt. Eighty Miles further, almoſt directly Eaſt, there is a ready Communi-

cation,

cation, by a Carriage of 2 Leagues, with the River of *Miſconaqui*, which hath a quite contrary Courſe, running to the North-Eaſt, and empties itſelf, after a Paſſage of 150 Miles from the Land Carriage, into the great Bay of the *Pouteouotamis*, or the *Puans*, which joyns, on the North-Weſt, with the great Lake of the *Alimouecks*. This River and Bay I ſhall have Occaſion to mention, when I come to deſcribe the vaſt Lakes, or Seas of Freſh-Water, which are to the Eaſt of the *Meſchacebe*.

Forty Leagues higher, on the ſame Side, is the fair large River *Mitchaoywa*, which is the ſame the *Barron le Hontan*, calls the long River, and gives a very particular Deſcription thereof, having navigated it almoſt to its Heads. It has a Courſe of above 500 Miles, and the Southern Rivers, of which it is compos'd, are near the Northern Heads of the River of the *Meſſourites*, both taking their Original from the Mountains, which divide this Country, from that which leads to the *South Sea*. Several Rivers proceed from the other ſide of the Mountains, which are eaſily paſs'd in leſs than one Day, and fall into the ſame Lake abovemention'd, which diſcharges itſelf by a great River into the aforeſaid Sea. As you aſcend this River from the *Meſchacebe*, you meet with the Nations *Eokoro's*, *Eſſanape*, *Gnaſitaries*, who have each many Towns, and very populous. And the ſaid *Baron* acquaints us, from very good Infor-

mation, That beyond theſe Hills, are Two or Three Mighty Nations, under Potent Kings, abundantly more civiliz'd, numerous, and warlike, than their Neighbours, differing greatly in Cuſtoms, Buildings, and Government, from all the other Natives of this Northern Continent: That they are cloathed, and build Houſes, and Ships, like *Europeans*, having many of great Bigneſs, in length 120 or 130 Foot, and carry from 2, to 300 Men, which navigate the great Lake, and it is thought the adjacent Parts of the Ocean. And *Herrera*, *Gomara*, and ſome other *Spaniſh* Hiſtoriographers aſſert, that the *Spaniards* ſaw, upon that Coaſt, ſuch Ships, which they apprehended, came from *Japan* or *China*.

A little higher up is the River *Chabadeba*, above which the *Meſchacebe* makes a fine Lake, 20 Miles long, and 8 or 10 broad.

Nine or 10 Miles above that Lake, on the Eaſt-ſide, is a large fair River call'd the River of *Tortoiſes*, after you have entered a little Way, which leads far into the Country to the North-Eaſt, and is navigable by the greateſt Boats 40 Miles. About the ſame Diſtance further up, the *Meſchacebe* is precipitated from the Rocks about 50 Foot, but is ſo far Navigable by conſiderable Ships, as alſo beyond, excepting another Fall 80 or 90 Miles higher, by large Veſſels unto its Sources, which are in the Country of the *Sieux*, not at a very great Diſtance

ſtance from *Hudſon*'s Bay. There are many other ſmaller Rivers which fall into the *Meſchacebe*, on both Sides of it, but being of little Note, and the Deſcription of them of ſmall Conſequence, I have paſs'd them over in Silence.

CHAP. II.

A Deſcription of the Countries, People, Rivers, Bays, Harbours and Iſlands, to the Eaſt of the Meſchacebe, *which do not communicate with it.*

I NOW proceed to deſcribe that Part of this Province, which is to the Eaſt of the *Meſchacebe*; the Rivers, which paſs through it, having no Communication therewith. From the *Peninſula* of *Florida*, where this Country begins, to the South-Eaſt, there are only two large Rivers: The Firſt that of *Palache*, the true *Indian* Name, by the *Spaniards* call'd the River of

Spirito Santo or of *Apalache*, adding an *A*, after the *Arabian* manner, from which a great Part of their Language is deriv'd; as in the Provinces of *Nilco*, *Minoia*, they pronounce *Anilco*, and *Aminoia*, and ſo in divers others. This River enters the Gulph of *Mexico* about 100 Miles from the Cod of the Bay of *Palache*, at the North-Weſt End of the *Peninſula* of *Florida*, in 30 Degrees of North Latitude, and ſome few Minutes. It is ſomewhat hard to find, by Reaſon of the Iſles and *Lagunes* before it; and though a ſtately River, and comes far out of the Country, hath not above 2 Fathoms and a half, or 3 Fathoms Water at moſt on the Barr, as the People ſent on Diſcovery found; but that being paſs'd its very deep and large; and the Tide flows higher than into any other River upon all the Coaſt, ſome affirm 50 Miles, which is no wonder, the Country being a perfect Level, and the River having a double Current; one from the South, all along the *Peninſula*, from 25 Degrees to 30: The other from the Weſt. Near it, on both Sides towards the Sea-Coaſt, dwell divers Nations, *Palachees*, *Chattoes*, *Sulluggoes*, *Tommakees*, &c; who are generally call'd by one Name of *Apalatchy Indians*. This River proceeds chiefly from Rivers, which have their Origin on the South or South-Weſt ſide of the great Ridge of Hills, that divides this Country from *Carolina*, and is ſuppos'd to have a Courſe of about 400 Miles.

Miles. Upon or near the Middle of it live the great Nations of the *Cuſshetaes*, *Talliboufies* and *Adgebaches*.

To the Weſt of this, is the famous *Coza*, or as ours call it the *Couſſa* River, and the *French Mobile*, the biggeſt, next unto *Meſchacebe*, and *Hohio*, of any in this, or the Neighbouring Provinces. Its firſt Heads are likewiſe from the aforeſaid *Palachoau* Mountains. The moſt Northerly being at *Gnaxula* Town and Province, near the Foot of the Mountain. Many Rivulets uniting, after a Courſe of 80 Miles, form a River bigger than the *Thames* at *Kingſton*, making ſeveral delicious Iſles, ſome 3, or 4 Miles long, and Half a Mile broad; the Country is wonderful pleaſant and fertil. The firſt conſiderable Town or Province is *Chiaha*, famous for its Pearl-Fiſhing, there being thereabouts, in the River and little Lakes it makes, a Sort of Shell-Fiſh, the Ancients nam'd *Pinna*, between a Muſcle and Oyſter; concerning which I have diſcours'd in the Account of the Produces or Commodities of this Country. From thence the River grows larger and deeper, by Acceſſion of others from the Mountains, and from the Weſt, until it enters the Province of *Coza*, or *Couſſa*, which is reckon'd one of the moſt pleaſant and fruitful Parts of this Country, and very populous. Through this *Ferdinando Soto* paſs'd, and reſided therein a conſiderable Time; and all the *Spaniſh*

Writers of this famous Expedition, extoll them above any other Nation, for Extent of Territory, the Pleaſantneſs, Healthfulneſs, Fruitfulneſs thereof, and the good Diſpoſition of the Inhabitants. The faithful and judicious *Portugueſe* unknown Author of that Expedition, in a few Words thus deſcribes this Province.

It conſiſts of Hills and Vallies between. "Their Granaries were full of *Indian* Corn, "and other Edibles; ſo populous, that their "Towns and Fields, ſow'd with Corn, "touch'd each other; the Country is very "agreeable, by Reaſon of many Rivulets, "which make lovely Meadows. There grow "naturally in the Fields, Prunes, better "than we can in *Spain* produce by Cul-"ture, even in our Gardens. Vines mount, "in almoſt all Places near the Rivers, to "the Tops of the Trees. There are divers "other Sorts of Vines which are low, and "ſome run upon the Ground, and by cul-"tivating might be wonderfully improv'd, "tho' very good and pleaſant, as they are "in their natural State."

Below theſe on the ſame River, are the *Ullibalies*, or as ſome, the *Olibahalies* and according to the *French* the *Allibamous*: And below them the *Talliſes*, who dwell upon a fair River which enters that of *Coza* from the Eaſt, thence to the once great Province of *Taſculuza*, almoſt deſtroy'd by *Ferdinando Soto*; but the chief City *Mourilla*, which

the

the *English* call *Maubela*, and the *French Mobile*, is yet in Being, tho' far ſhort of its former Grandeur. About 100 Miles from hence, it enters the Gulph of *Mexico*, being firſt increas'd, as by many ſmall Rivers and Rivulets, ſo by the fair River of the *Chattas*, which is made by a Collection of ſeveral other little Streams and Rivers, and which at length form a fine River that would ſeem conſiderable, if it were not obſcur'd by the great River in which it is loſt. This mighty Nation of the *Chattas* conſiſting of near 3000 Fighting Men, live chiefly about the Middle of the River, and is not far from the *Chicaza's*, whom I mention'd to inhabit 30 or 40 Towns, in the Deſcription of the *Caſqui* or *Cuſates* River, and ſpeak the ſame Language. And to the Eaſt between them and the *Cozas*, are the *Becaes* or *Abecaes*, who have 13 Towns, and dwell upon divers ſmall Rivers, which run into the *Couſſa*. It is a very pleaſant Country, like that of the *Coza*, full of Hills and Vallies; their Ground is generally more marly, or fatter than many other Provinces, which are moſtly of a lighter Mould. And a little more to the South-Weſt, between the *Becaes* and *Chattas*, dwell in divers Towns, being 500 Fighting Men, the *Ewemalas*, upon a fair River of their Name, which coming from the Eaſt, mixes with the *Couſſa*. This mighty River enters the Gulph of *Mexico*, about 15 Leag. to the Weſt of the great Bay of *Naſſau* or

Spirito

Spirito Santo, or from the N. E. Cape of Mirtle Iſle, which is the South Land, between which, and the Continent to the North, is the Entrance of that vaſt Inlet. The River runs into a Kind of a *Lagune* or Bay, which is barred 4 Miles from the Mouth of the River, ſuppos'd to be occaſion'd, as the *Meſchacebe*, in long Proceſs of Time, by the Silt or Sediment of the Water, this being almoſt as muddy, coming, for the moſt Part, thro' a rich Clay or Marle; ſo that at the Barr, when it is Low-Water (and it flows little there; excepting the South Wind drive in a great Sea) there is not above 14 or 15 Foot; but the Mouth being ſome Miles Broad, and our People not having Leiſure to examine nicely, perhaps there may be found deeper Places upon other Parts of the Barr; but ſo ſoon as you are over it, there is a moſt noble Harbour, very large, from 4 to 6 Fathom Depth. Near the Mouth of this River the *French* have lately made a new Settlement, call'd *Fort Louis*, which is the uſual Reſidence of the Chief Governor of *Louiaſiana*, who is nevertheleſs ſubordinate to him of *Canada*. In this Fort are ſome Companies of Soldiers, and from thence Detachments are ſent to ſecure the ſeveral Stations, they have amongſt the *Indians* in the Inland Parts.

As the *Ullibalys* or *Allibamous*, *Chicazas*, and *Chattaes*, are the moſt populous and Potent Nations upon and between this River and the

the *Meſchacebe*, the *Engliſh* for ſeveral Years reſided peaceably amongſt, carry'd on a conſiderable Trade with, and were as Friends kindly entertain'd by them, till about the Year 1715, by the Intrigues and Practices of the *French*, they were either murther'd, or oblig'd to retire, and make Room for thoſe new Intruders, who have ſince unjuſtly poſſeſs'd and fortify'd the very ſame Stations, in order to keep the Natives in Awe and Subjection, and to cut off the Communication of the *Engliſh* Traders with the *Indians* thereabouts, and as far as, and beyond the *Meſchacebe*; whereby they have ſecur'd to themſelves an extenſive and profitable Trade of above 500 Miles, which the Subjects of *Great-Britain* were a few Years ago the Sole Maſters of.

Beſides the *French* Settlement abovemention'd on the Continent, they have another ſmall Town and Fort in the Iſle *Dauphine*; formerly call'd *Slaughter* Iſland, from a great Number of Mens Bones found there on its firſt Diſcovery, the Remains, as is ſaid, of a bloody Battle fought between two Nations of *Indians*. This Iſland lies about 9 Leag. South of *Fort Louis*, and 14 Leag. Weſt of *Penſacola*. It is inhabited and fortify'd only on Account of its Harbour, it being the firſt Place the *French* Shipping uſually touch at in their Voyage from *France*. The Diſtance between this River, and that of *Palache* or *Spirito Santo* to the

Eaſt,

East, is about 190 Miles. The Coast between them is very deep and bold, contrary to all former Maps; for those sent upon Discovery sounded several Times every Day and found it so, as by the Journals will appear.

Between those two great Rivers are divers Harbours, the Chief and indeed the best, upon all the Coast of the Gulph of *Mexico*, is *Pensicola*, a large Harbour, and very safe from all Winds, has 4 Fathom at the Entrance, and deepens gradually to 7 or 8. To the East of the Harbour, enters a fine River, which comes about 100 Miles out of the Country, and is made of two Rivers, which unite some Miles above. This Harbour or Bay lies 90 Leagues West from the upper Part of the *Peninsula* of *Florida*. On the Lar-Board or West-side of the Harbour stands a poor Town containing about 40 *Palmetto* Houses, with a small stockadoed Fort of 12 or 14 Guns, but of little Moment; because all their Soldiers, and the Majority of the Inhabitants, are *Forc'adoes* or forc'd People, having been Malefactors in some Parts of *Mexico*, therefore are confin'd in that Place for a Number of Years, according to the Nature of their Crimes. In short they are not unlike our Felons, which are transported from the Jails in *England* to the Plantations. The *French* in the Year 1719. took this Fort with small Loss from the *Spaniards*, who in a few Months retook it again. The first of these made themselves

Masters

Masters thereof a second Time, but whether they have deserted it, or keep it still in their Possession I know not.

If the *French* secure this Port and Harbour, which is not above 14 Leagues East of their chief Settlement at *Mobile*, they may with ease, at all Seasons, infest, with large Men of War and Privateers, the Navigation of the *English* and *Spaniards* in the Bay of *Mexico*, by lying in Wait for and intercepting their Fleets and private Ships, trading to and from *Panuco*, *Vera Cruz*, *Campeche*, *Porto Bello*, *Jamaica*, and the *Havana*.

Thirty Leagues to the East is *Apalatchy-Cola*, which is also a good Harbor, and West of *Apalatchy* River 30 Leagues.

The Bay of *Nassau* or *Spirito Santo* is made by Four Islands, which run almost due South, a little inclining to the West. The most Northerly, between which and the Main is the Entrance of the Bay, being 8 Leagues long, our People call'd *Mirtle-Island*, from the great Quantity of that Tree or Shrub, which grows there, where digging they found excellent good Water very plentifully. This Island in some Places is very narrow. Whether it be the same the *French* call *Isle aux Vaisseaux*, or Ships Island, I can't tell, but its Situation, Distance from *Isle Dauphine*, or Slaughter Island, and its Commodiousness for sheltring Ships from the Wind, creates a Probability of its being so. The Bay is 15 Miles broad, from Mirtle Island to a Row

of

of Islands, which run Parallel with the Main, and another Bay or *Lagune* between them, within which They did not go. These Islands stretch Southward 50 or 60 Miles, as far as one of the smaller Mouths of the *Meschacebe*, and doubtless there must be very good Harbours, being defended from the Sea and Winds by a double Row of Islands, and having probably good Depths. Our People visited only the most Northerly, which they nam'd Rose-Island, a most fragrant Smell coming from it 3 Leagues off, which exceeded all Perfumes; it is about 16 Miles long, and 2 Leagues or more from the Northern or Western Main. Between this and *Mirtle-Island*, the Depths of Water were 4, 5, 6, 5, 4 Fathom. *Rose-Island* is a brave Island, and full of Wood. They found it somewhat difficult to go down the Bay between the Islands, meeting with some Shoals, where they had not much above 2 Fathom Water. They turn'd round *Mirtle-Island* into the Main-Sea, and coasted the East-side, which is very bold. Over against *Mirtle-Island* to the North, about 5 Leagues distance, on the Main-Land, is a high Point of Woods, where is the Entrance of *Little Meschacebe*, or the East Branch which I mention'd in my Description of the great River. And about 15 Leagues to the North East of this Branch of the *Meschacebe*, is the Bay of *Bilocchy*, which is, within a fair Harbour, with a small River falling into or near

near it, call'd *Paſſagoula*, bordering on which and the aforeſaid Bay, is a fine Country, but on the Barr there is not above 7 or 8 Foot Water. It was on the Continent lying, I think, on the Eaſterly Part of this Bay, that Monſieur *d' Iberville* in the Beginning of the Year 1700. built a ſmall Sconce, and left therein about Forty Men well provided with Neceſſaries. He afterwards return'd twice to *France* for further Reinforcements, but on his Third Voyage back to *Biloxchi* he died. The *French* being about that Time hotly engag'd in a War with the *Engliſh* and their Confederates in *Europe*, this and another ſmall Settlement, they had thereabouts, were deſerted, for Want of timely and neceſſary Supplies.

Our Ship paſs'd on the Eaſt-ſide of *Mirtle-Iſland*, which is 24 Miles long, and Three other Iſlands, there being Openings between a Mile or 2 over. The Fourth and Laſt Iſland, is the broadeſt and higheſt, and a good Mark to find the *Meſchacebe*. Theſe Iſlands lie all together in a direct Line South and by Weſt, Eaſt and by North, at leaſt 50 Miles, and have all along, 2 Leagues off, from 5 to 9 Fathom Water. When you come to the Fourth Iſle you muſt be cautious, the Sounding being uncertain; for ſome Points of Sand ſtretch out into the Sea 3 Leagues, and varies the Depths from 9 Fathoms to 4, then 8, 9, all at once. Between

tween this Island and the Main, is a Passage 2 Leagues broad, which leads into the great Bay from which they came. The Length of the Bay from North to South is one entire Degree. They went divers Leagues up it, and found deep Water; but afterwards it Shoaling, they came down South, and doubled the Cape, where the most Easterly of the Three great Branches of the *Meschacebe* enter'd the Sea, which, with the Two others to the West, I described before, when I gave an Account of the Mouths of that River.

Altho' the Latitude and Longitude of the Mouths of the *Meschacebe* were perfectly known, yet it is almost impossible, in the Common Way of Sailing to come at them; for if you go never so little to the South, you will be driven by a very strong Current to the South-West 2 Miles an Hour, till you come to the Bottom or West-End of the Gulph of *Mexico*; to prevent which you must make the Main of *Florida* in about 30 Degrees of Latitude. The Land is so very low you can scarcely see it, at 4 Leagues distance, where there is 45 and 50 Fathom, but 10 Leagues off, there's no Ground at 100 Fathom. *Pensicola* is the most convenient Place to fall in withall; and to be sure of that, your best Way is to make the *Tortuga* Islands, which are Seven, and but few Leagues distance to the N. W. from the Cape of *Florida*, and the little Islands which

which lie before it, call'd *Los Martyres*. The *Tortuga* Islands lie between the Latitude of 24 Degrees, and from 35 to 50 Minutes. They are not in a Round, as commonly represented in Charts, but bear almost N. and South. If you come there in the Months of *April*, *May*, or the Beginning of *June*, you will find great Numbers of Turtle, which are then in good Plight, extraordinary good Food both fresh and salted, and a wholsome Change of Diet for Seamen, afterwards they will not well take Salt, decaying and running into a Gelly or Water, and before *July* is expir'd quite leave the Islands 'till the next Year. The Course from the *Tortuga* Islands to *Pensicola*, is N. 44 W. distance 158 Leagues, the Shore bold, bearing East and West. Nine Leagues from the Land you will have 33 Fathom Water, but if you make the River of the *Cozas* or *Coussas* which is 167 Leagues, and a very remarkable Place, being a spacious large Opening, having a small sandy Isle in the Middle, you'll find the Land stretch East and West, and within about 18 Leagues you will fall in with *Mirtle-Island*, which, with the Main, makes the Entrance into the great Bay of *Spirito Santo*; in which Isle, as I said before, is very good fresh Water. This with Five or Six other low Isles, run in a Range 14 Leagues, and S. W. from them, about 5 Leagues, are high Woods: Stand over for the South Part

of these Woods, until you come to 4 Fathom, there cast your Anchor, and send your Boat to a low Point along the Shore to the Southward. In 5 Foot Water you will find a small Branch of the River; row up it, the Current, will carry you to the Barr, where you may take your Marks for the Entrance into it. Perhaps some Times the Waters may be so low that you cannot pass this Channel: In Case this should happen (which I suppose it seldom or never doth) then run by the Soundings of the Shore, in 5 or 6 Foot Water, and keep that Depth till you come to the Pitch of the East Cape, where you will find the Easterly Branch in 14 or 15 Foot Water: Then row up, take your Marks, return, and place two Buoys, and you may carry your Ship in to the River very safely, as you may perceive by the Draught. The same or like Caution must be us'd, for entering into either of the other Mouths, to keep near the Shore, and by anchoring stop the Tide of Ebb. There is a Bay, which our Men in the Ship, call'd *Salt-Water Bay*; They who went to the Head of it, *Fresh-Water-Bay*; a seeming Contradiction, but thus easily reconcil'd. This Bay lies between the East and Middle great Branch of the River: The great Branches bring down so considerable a Quantity of Water, at the Ebb, with a strong Currrent, that then the fresh Water enters the Sea 2 or 3 Leagues, and

and between them the Sea enters this Bay, not mixing with the Waters of the Rivers, which are 10 Miles distant; so that Ships, who anchor at the lower End of the Bay, find the Waters Salt; but there is a Creek, at the N. W. End of the Bay, which comes out of the Middle Branch, and a little before it enters the Bay is divided. This Creek hath from 8 Foot at the shalloweſt to 9, 10 and 11 Foot Water, by which they enter'd, out of *Salt-Water Bay*, into the River.

CHAP. III.

A Deſcription of the Sea-Coaſt, the large Rivers, their Heads and Courſes, beyond or to the Weſt of Meſchacebe.

HAVING made a faithful Narrative, from good Journals and Itineraries by Sea and Land, of the great River *Meſchacebe*, the Rivers increaſing it, the Countries adjacent, and Inhabitants thereof: As alſo of the Countries, People, Rivers and Harbors, towards the Eaſt belonging unto this Province, which do not communi-

cate with it, I ſhall give a brief Relation of what I have learn'd, concerning the Sea and Coaſt thereof, beyond the *Meſchacebe*, to the Weſt, the Rivers belonging to this Province, their Heads and Courſes, which enters not the *Meſchacebe*.

When you are paſs'd the Third or Weſterly Branch of the *Meſchacebe*, there preſents it'ſelf a fair Bay going to the North, into which empties themſelves two of the ſmaller Branches of the great River, as may be diſcern'd in the Chart. This Bay is between 20 and 30 Miles deep, and very bold to the Eaſt, having from the Entrance unto the Bottom, from 25 to 6 Fathom; but is not in thoſe Depths, above 7 or 8 Miles broad, a Sand running from the Main 30 Miles South into the Sea, upon which there is not above 3 Fathom, which yet our Ship paſs'd, going and returning. At the North Eaſt End of the Bay, the great River runs Parrellel with it for ſome Miles, from a Mile to a Mile and a Half diſtance from it, and two fair, large deep Creeks enter it, almoſt in the Middle, out of the Weſterly great Branch of the River. Having paſs'd this Shoal to the Main, the Land runs almoſt due Eaſt and Weſt, having a bold Coaſt, for a 100 Miles until you come to a great Shoal, where there is not above 2 or 3 Fathom Water, with ſeveral Breakers. Our People ſail'd 62 Leag. on the S. ſide of this great Shoal, always out of the ſight of Land,

therefore

therefore knew not the Breadth: They kept near the Latitude of 29 Degrees, the Depths generally as follows, 7, 8, 9, 8, 7, 6 Fathom: At length they came to the Bottom of the Bay or Gulph, from whence they return'd unto the Westerly Branch of the *Meschacebe*.

From the River *Meschacebe* unto the Bottom of the Bay are innumerable fine small Rivers, very pleasant; Great Store of Buffaloes or wild Kine frequent them to the very Sea-side, as also Deer of divers Sorts, wild Turkies, and many other large Water and Sea-Fowl; the Coast abounds with good Fish; but I cannot learn there are above Four very large Rivers, and of long Course.

The first and greatest is that of the *Quonoatinnos*, or of the *Coenis*, a great and populous Nation, who dwell in Forty or Fifty Villages upon the Middle of this River, and others which run into it. They are about five Days Journey distant from the Habitations of the *Spaniards* and near 200 Miles from the Sea, into which the River empties itself, about 80 Leagues to the West of the *Meschacebe*; it is broad, deep, and Navigable almost to its Heads, which chiefly proceed from the Ridge of Hills that separate this Province from *New Mexico*: And its North West Branches, approach near the South-West Branches of the River of the *Houmas*. There dwell upon it, more to-

wards its Mouth, divers other Nations, whose Names are unknown, excepting the *Tarahas*, *Tycappaus*, *Palegueſſens* and *Palonnas*: All theſe Nations have good Horſes.

About 30 Leagues further to the South of the Weſt, is the River of the *Kirononas*, who with divers other Nations dwell thereupon. It is little leſs than that of the *Kohoatinnos*, and as that hath its Sources in the Mountains of *New Mexico*, the Courſe of this is likewiſe from the N. W. until it enters the Sea.

Between this and the aforeſaid River of *Kohoatinnos* or *Coenis*, lies the Bay of St. *Bernard*, call'd by Monſieur *de la Salle*, the Bay of St. *Louis*, and a River that falls into it he nam'd the River of *Vaches*. In the Year 1685. he built there a Fort (after he had purpoſely, as it is ſaid, overſhot the Mouth of the River *Meſchacebe*) having form'd a Deſign from thence to viſit the Mines of St. *Barbe* in *New Biſcay*, which were not much above 300 Miles diſtant. But one of his Veſſels returning to *France*, and the other Three being loſt with great Part of his Stores, Ammunition and Proviſions; withal failing in his Attempt to engage the *Indians* in his Party and Intereſt, who, inſtead of Friends, prov'd his mortal Enemies, continually ſculking about his infant Settlement, and deſtroying many of his People, he was oblig'd to deſiſt from that Enterprize. He afterwards with Twenty choſen Men went

by

by Land in ſearch of the River *Meſchacebe*, in which Attempt he loſt his Life, being barbarouſly murther'd by ſome of his own Followers. This Fort was ſoon after taken and deſtroy'd by the *Spaniards* and *Indians*, all the *French* remaining therein, being either kill'd or made Priſoners.

About the ſame Diſtance further S. W. is the River of the *Biſcaterongs*, which is of the ſame Magnitude with the former, hath the ſame Courſe from the N. W. to the Sea, and its Heads from the ſame Mountains.

The laſt River of Note is a River of much the ſame Bigneſs with the two preceding, and enters the Bay of *Mexico* at the N. W. End, between the Degrees of 27 and 28, it is nam'd *Aboras*.

It may not be amiſs to mention another River, which altho' it be not within the Bounds of this Colony, may be of great Uſe, when it is well eſtabliſh'd, by Reaſon of the Conveniency of Traffick with the *Spaniards*, it being near the aforeſaid famous Mines of *New Biſcay*, a large Province lying between *Mexico* and *New Mexico*. This ſtately River hath its Fountains, in the moſt Northerly Parts of *New Mexico* in the Latitude of 38 Degrees, and being gradually increas'd by the Conflux of many ſmall Waters, becomes large and Navigable, till it approaches the 30th Degree; then it turns to the S. E. and enters a Parcel of high Mountains, from whence it is no fur-

ther Navigable; it is call'd by the *Spaniards*, *Rio Bravo*. They differ in their Accounts hereof; ſome affirming it is ſwallow'd up in a hideous Gulph, and paſſes Three Days Journey under the Earth, like their great River *Guadiana* in *Spain*, of which their famous Embaſſador *Gundamore* ſaid, when asked, Whether his Maſter could ſhew ſuch a Bridge as that over the *Thames* at *London*, that he had a Bridge upon which many Hundred Thouſand Sheep daily fed. Others write that the River doth not dive under Ground, but paſſes among Rocks full of ſtreight Paſſages, with many Cataracts; that after it has broke its Way through, it glides very placidly croſs a level Country for a 150 Miles, being both large and deep, and at length empties itſelf into a broad and long *Lagune*, which is Navigable, with two or three Paſſages into it, between the Iſlands that form it, and whoſe Entrances are at leaſt between 3 and 4 Fathom deep. I have a Journal of Captain *Parker*, who in the Year 1688, was there with Two Ships: One very large in ſearch of a *Spaniſh* Wreck, but will not trouble my Reader with the Relation of what there happen'd to them. All Accounts agree this Country is well watered, that it abounds with vaſt Quantities of Wild Kine, the *Spaniards* call *Cibolas*, and is fruitful, pleaſant and populous.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

A Description of the five great Seas or Lakes of fresh Water, which are to the North *of this Province, and the* West *and* North West *of our other Plantations, on the* East *Side of the River* Meschacebe, *with the Rivers falling into them, the Countries bordering thereon, and the several Nations of* Indians *who inhabit therein.*

I Think it not inexpedient to give an Account of the great Seas or Lakes of fresh Water, which are to the North of this Country, on the East side of the *Meschacebe*, which though not in the Bounds

Bounds of this Province, may prove very beneficial, both to the Inhabitants of this and our Colonies of *New York*, *Penſilvania*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*, who are not very remote from ſome of them, and may have an eaſy Acceſs thereunto, and conſequently by Navigation with thoſe that are more remote; they having all Communication with each other, as may be preſently diſcern'd by the Map.

The Seas or Lakes are Five. Firſt the ſuperior Lake beforemention'd, it being of almoſt Northerly, and is call'd by moſt of the Savages, the Lake of the *Nadoueſſons*, the greateſt and moſt valiant Nation of the North, divided into ſeveral Tribes, who go by divers Names. This Lake is eſteem'd at leaſt 150 Leagues in Length, 60 Leagues in Breadth, and 500 in Circumference. The South ſide, which we reckon its length is all along ſituated in very near 46 Degrees of Latitude from the Eaſt End to the Weſt. The North ſide where it is broadeſt, is in about 49 Deg. It is all over Navigable, hath ſome Iſles; but one eſpecially call'd *Minong* above 60 Miles in Compaſs, wherein, both *Indians* and *French* aſſirm, is a great Mine of very pure Copper, which from the Oar, affords without any Preparation beſides melting, above 3 Fifths fine Metal. It is very remarkable of this Sea, that on all the South ſide upon the Shore, it is not above 4 or 5 Fathom deep, and gradually increaſes as you

you pass over to the North, until you cannot find Bottom with 150 Fathom of Line. It is most wonderfully stored with admirable Fish, and the Land about it with Deer and Elk, or Moose, especially the North side. With this latter and some Islands, the *French* drive a considerable Trade among the Natives, for Skins and Furrs; and of late Years have intercepted a great Part of the more remote *Indians*, who us'd formerly to Traffick with the *English*, in *Hudson's Bay*, at *Port Nelson* and *New Severn*. This Lake or Sea is made up of innumerable small Rivers and Rivulets, and Three large Rivers, all on the North side of the Lake, entering at the N. E. End thereof, whose Names are *Lemipissaki*, *Michipiketon* and *Nemipigon*, which last proceeds out of a Lake, of the same Name, full of Islands; at the upper End whereof, enters a River, which comes from the North, and hath its Origine from divers small Lakes and Marshes. The Lake of *Nemipigon* is above 200 Miles in Compass. The *Barron le Hontan* is certainly mistaken about the Original of this River, and makes it vastly bigger than it is; he accounts it the Head of the great River of *Canada* or St. *Laurence*, and to come out of the Lake of the *Assenipouvals*; but I have been inform'd by a Person who liv'd two Years in those Parts, and had often been upon these two Lakes, that the Lake of the *Assinepoualaos* (for that is the true Name) which

is

is conſiderable to the N. W. and as the *Indians* often aſſur'd, was the biggeſt Lake in all this Northern Continent, had no Communication with that of *Nemipigon*. The N. W. of this Lake *Superiour* or of the *Nadoueſſons*, is not above 30 Leagues in a ſtreight Line; from the Lake of *Nemipigon*; but the Communication by Land is difficult, by Reaſon the Earth abounds with Bogs and Marſhes.

The great or ſuperior Lake empties itſelf into that of *Karegnondi* or the deep Lake, it being in moſt Parts more profound than the Three we ſhall hereafter mention. Formerly it was call'd the Lake *Hounondate*, from a great Nation, who inhabited on its Eaſt ſide, nam'd from their briſly Hair on their Head, *Hurons*, ſince totally deſtroy'd or diſpers'd into very remote Parts by the *Irocois*.

This Lake is much of the Figure of an æquilateral Triangle, whoſe Baſis is to the North. It abounds with divers Sorts of excellent Fiſh, great and ſmall, eſpecially a large Fiſh nam'd *Aſſi'endo*, of the Bigneſs of *Newfoundland* Codd. This Fiſh is the *Manna* of moſt of the Nations which inhabit about the Lake, being half their Subſiſtance. And *Europeans* of all Nations, who have eaten thereof, agree, there is not in Seas or Rivers, a better taſted, more wholſome Fiſh, and the Numbers are ſuch as of Codd on the Bank of *Newfoundland*, and never to be leſſen'd.

leſſen'd. Beſides theſe, there is Abundance of good Sturgeons, Salmons or Salmon Trouts, weighing from Twenty to Fifty Pounds, large Carps, and many other Kinds of Fiſh, ſmall and great, not inferior to any in *Europe*. The Inhabitants almoſt round this Lake are moſtly deſtroy'd by the *Irocois*, except a ſmall Remnant of Two or Three Nations, who have, with the Help of the *French*, erected a ſtrong Fort, near another built by that Nation for a Refuge to their Allies and Traders, when the *Irocois* happen to invade theſe, or the adjacent Parts. This Lake hath many Iſlands, eſpecially on the North ſide, where the greateſt Fiſhery is for the *Aſſihendo*, but none at *Maintoualin*, which is 20 Leagues long and 10 broad, lying directly over againſt the Continent, from which it is only 6 or 7 Leagues diſtant.

The North-ſide of the Country bordering upon this Lake, is not ſo pleaſant in moſt Places as the South, Eaſt and Weſt; but to make amends, it abounds with all Sorts of Skins and Furrs, and hath theſe great Conveniencies, that by the River of the *Nepiſerini*, there is a Communication with all the *French* of *Canada*, and many Nations bordering thereupon; for aſcending this River, you enter into a large Lake of the ſame Name, which is made by divers ſmall, and one large River coming far from the North-Weſt. Near this Lake, paſſes the great

gret River of the *Outouacks*, once a great Nation, but now almoſt extirpated by the aforeſaid *Irocois*, which after a Courſe of 100 Leag. brings you to the Iſland and City of *Montreall*, the next for Bigneſs and Strength to *Quebec*, the Capital of *Canada*, and there joins with the great River of St. *Laurence*; from the Juncture of thoſe Two Rivers to *Quebec*, is 60 Leagues. Both Sides of the River are inhabited all the Way in Plantations very little remote from each other; beſides Two or Three ſmall Towns and Fortifications. Such another Communication there is, though much more eaſy, of which I ſhall diſcourſe at large, when I come to deſcribe the lovely *Peninſula* of *Erie*.

Towards the lower End of the South-Weſt Continent, is the large and fair Bay of *Sakinam*, which is about Fifty Miles deep and 18 wide, and in the Middle of the Opening are Two Iſles very advantageouſly ſituated, for ſheltring Boats or other Veſſels, that happen to be ſurpriz'd with a Storm; there being no other Harbour within divers Leagues. Into the Bottom of this Bay empties itſelf, after a Courſe of 60 Leagues, a very ſtill quiet Stream, excepting Three ſmall Falls, paſs'd eaſily and without the leaſt Danger. On this River and the Branches thereof, is one of the greateſt *Beavour* Huntings in *America*. Twenty Leagues from this Bay to the South-Eaſt, this

this Lake, which is above 400 Leagues in Circumference, empties itſelf into the Lake *Erie* by a Channel, which I ſhall deſcribe, when I have given an Account of the Lake of the *Illinouecks*, which is to the Weſt of *Karegnondi*, and communicates therewith, towards the N. W. End, by a Streight, 9 or 10 Miles long, and 3 or 4 broad. The Breadth of it on the North Coaſt, is 40 Leag: but it increaſes gradually in Breadth, till you come to the Bottom of the Bay. The North-ſide is in the Latitude of 46 and 30 Minutes; the South in almoſt 42 Degrees. Forty Leagues from the Entrance due Weſt, it makes the great Bay of the *Poutouotamis*, a Nation who inhabit a large Country upon, and to the South of this Bay, which is 8 Leagues broad, and 30 Leagues deep, South and by Weſt, the Entrance being full of Iſlands. And into the Bottom comes the fair River *Miſcouaqui*, after a Courſe of 200 Miles. This River is remarkable upon divers Accounts: Firſt when you are aſcended it 50 Leagues, there is a Carriage of a little above a League and a half; afterwards you meet with the lovely River *Meſconſing*, which carries you down into the *Miſchacebe*, as I before declar'd. Next upon this River eſpecially near the Carriage, is a Country famous for *Beavour* Hunting like that of *Sakinam*. You muſt know, that moſt Parts of *North-America* have *Beavours*; you ſhall ſcarce meet with

with a Lake, where there are not ſome of their Dams and Hutts. But theſe two Places I have mention'd, and others I ſhall ſpeak of hereafter, are Countries 40 or 50 Miles long, abounding with ſmall Rivers and Rivulets, wherewith they make their Dams or Cawſways; and conſequently ſmall Lakes, ſeated opportunely for Wood to build, and produces plentifully ſuch Plants and young Trees, upon which they moſtly ſubſiſt. This is chiefly poſſeſs'd by the induſtrious and valiant Nation of the *Outogamis*. Thirdly, This River and others entering thereinto, abound in that Corn call'd *Malomin*, which grows in the Water in marſhy wet Places, as Rice in the *Indies*, *Turkey* and *Carolina*, &c: But much more like our Oats, only longer, bigger, and better, than either that, or *Indian* Corn, and is the chief Food of many Nations hereabouts and elſewhere. The Nations who dwell on this River, are *Outogamis*, *Malominis*, *Nikic*, *Oualeanicou*, *Sacky*, and the *Poutouatamis* beforemention'd.

On the Eaſt-ſide of this Lake, about 20 Leagues from the Streight by which it enters *Karegnondi*, is a Bay call'd *Bear Bay*, and a River of the ſame Name, becauſe of great Numbers of thoſe Animals, who haunt thoſe Parts. This River comes out of a Ridge of Hills near 100 Leagues long, beginning almoſt at the North End of this *Peninſula*, out of which flow abundance of ſmall Rivers; thoſe, whoſe Courſe is to the

the East, empty themselves into the Lake *Karegnondi*. Those to the West, into that of the *Alinouecks*. The Top of this Ridge of Hills is flat, from whence there is a delicious Prospect into both Lakes, and level as a Tarasse-Walk. There is a great *Beaver* Hunting, like those I formerly mention'd, upon *Bear River*, which hath a Course of 40 or 50 Leagues. On the West-side of the Lake, before you come to the Bottom, is a Harbour capable of small Ships; and there enters into it a small River, which at 2 Leagues distance, approaches the River *Chetagou*, the North Branch of the River of the *Allinouecks*, which is, from the main Branch of the said River 50 Miles. Near the Bottom of the Bay on the East-side, is the fair River of the *Miamihas* (so call'd because upon it lives Part of a Nation bearing the same Name) which in its Passage comes within 2 Leagues of the great Easterly Branch of the River of the *Allinouecks*, and its Springs are very near the Heads of some Rivers which enter the *Ouabachi*. Monsieur *de la Salle* on his first Arrival in this River, which was about the Year 1679. finding it admirably well situated for Trade, and the Country surrounding it extremely pleasant and fertil, artfully gain'd the Permission of the Natives to build a Fort therein, under the specious Pretence of protecting them from the Insults of the *English* and *Iroçois*, whom he represented as cruel and

treacherous Enemies, continually plotting the Deſtruction of them, and all the *Indians* round about. In this Fort was formerly a great Magazine and Storehouſe for all Sorts of *European* Goods, and hither the Traders and Savages continually reſorted to purchaſe them. It commanded the Entrance into the Lake, and kept all the Neighbouring *Indians* in Awe and Subjection. Nations to the Weſt of this Lake, beſides the beforemention'd, are Part of the *Outogamis*, *Maſcoutens* and *Kikpouz*; then the *Ainoves*, the *Caſcaſchia*, and a little to the South-Weſt of the Bottom of this Lake, and more to the North, the *Authontans*, and Part of the *Maſcoutens*, near the River *Miſconſing*. The Countries ſurrounding this Lake, eſpecially towards the South, are very charming to the Eye, the Meadows, Fruit-Trees and Forreſts, together with the Fowls, wild Beaſts, *&c.* affording moſt Things neceſſary for the Support and Comfort of Life, beſides *Indian* Corn, with which the Natives abound; and *European* Fruits, Grains, and all other uſeful Vegetables, by Reaſon of the Goodneſs of the Soil, and Mildneſs of the Climate, would certainly thrive there, as well as in their Native Countries. But above all, the South Parts of the Countries bordering on this Lake, ſeem naturally diſpos'd to produce admirable Vines, which being duly cultivated, excellent Wines might be made of the Fruits thereof, they growing naturally

in

in vaſt Numbers of divers Sorts, ſome ramping up to the Tops of the higheſt Trees; others running upon the Ground: The Grapes are ſome very ſmall, others wonderfully large, big as Damſons, and many of a Middle Size, of divers Colours and Taſtes; they are all good to eat, only ſome, which otherwiſe promiſe very well, have great Stones or Kernels and tough Skins, which certainly would be remedied by due Culture. But of the worſt doubtleſs good Brandy might be made, were there Artiſts and convenient Veſſels for preſſing, fermenting and diſtilling.

There ramble about in great Herds, eſpecially about the Bottom of this Lake, infinite Quantities of Wild Kine. Some Hundreds uſually together, which is a great Part of the Subſiſtance of the Savages who live upon them while the Seaſon of Hunting laſts; for at thoſe Times they leave their Towns quite empty. They have a Way of preſerving their Fleſh without Salt 6 or 8 Months, which both looks, and eats ſo freſh, Strangers apprehended the Cattle had not been kill'd one Week. Beſides, they uſe the Hair, or rather Wool, cut off their Hides, for Garments, and Beds, and ſpin it into Yarn, of which they make great Bags, wherein they put the Fleſh they kill, after they have cured it, to bring Home to their Houſes; for their Huntings are from the latter End of *Autumn*, when the Cattle are

fat, to the beginning of the Spring, and of the Hides dreſs'd they make Shoes *Ala Savage*.

But its Time we ſhould return to the Lake *Keregnondi*, which empties itſelf into the Lake *Erie*, by a Channel 30 Leagues long, and where narroweſt a League broad; in the Middle whereof is a ſmall Lake, called by the *Indians*, *Oſeka*, 10 Leag. long and 7 or 8 over, being of an Oval Figure. In this Lake and Channel, are divers ſmall Iſlands, exceedingly pleaſant and fruitful, in which, and all the Country, on both Sides of them, are great Quantities of Beaſts and Fowl, as Deer of ſeveral Kinds, wild Turkies, Pheaſants, and a large excellent Fowl, which they call *Dindo's*. The Lake *Erie* is about 250 Leagues long, and almoſt equally 40 broad. Eight Leagues from its Mouth are Eight or Ten Iſlands, moſt of them ſmall; One in the Middle is 5 or 6 Miles in Circumference, and all very agreeable. Near the Mouth on the Weſt-ſide, is a large Harbour for Ships, defended from moſt Winds, made like our Downs by a great Bank of Sand; tho' Winds ſeldom infeſt this Lake, in Reſpect of the others; where ſometimes they Rage as in the Main Ocean, ſo that it may be deſervedly call'd the Pacifick Lake. And if we may give Credit to the Relations of the *Engliſh* who have long frequented it, and unanimouſly agree herein, there is not a more pleaſant Lake, or Country ſurrounding

rounding it in the Universe. It is not indeed so deep as the others, yet is in all Places Navigable by the greatest Ships, there being seldom less then 10 or 12 Fathom Water. The Land round about it is perfectly level, abounding with Trees, both for Timber and Fruit, so happily plac'd that One would be apt to apprehend it to be a Work of great Art, and contriv'd to declare the Grandeur and Magnificence of some mighty Emperor, and not of Nature. Abundance of small pretty Rivers, discharge themselves thereinto, amongst which are Four very considerable and remarkable. One about 10 Leagues from the Entrance of the Canal, in the Bottom of the West End of the Lake, that hath a Course of 60 Leagues, and its Head very near the River of the *Miamihas*, which runs into the S. E. Side of the Lake of the *Illinouecks*, by Means whereof there is a short and easy Communication therewith, which by Water is above 600 Miles.

Fifty Miles further to the South, at the same West End of this Lake, is another River much of the same Bigness and Length; and about and between these two Rivers, every Year in the Season, are Multitudes of the wild Kine call'd *Cibolas*.

At the S. E. End of the Lake there is a Third River which has its Rise very near the great *Susquehannah* River, which waters Part of *Pensilvania*, and afterwards empties itself into the North-End of the Bay of

Cheſepeak in *Maryland*. And 20 Leagues S. Weſterly is another fair River which comes near 50 Leagues out of the Country; from whoſe Head, which iſſues from a Lake, is but a ſhort Cutt to the River *Hobio*, from whence to a Branch of the aforeſaid *Suſquehannah* River is about 1 League.

By theſe two laſt mention'd Rivers, the *Engliſh* may have a ready and eaſy Communication with this and conſequently with all the other Lakes. If the *French* ſhould ever ſettle thereon, which for above Twenty Years they have endeavoured, but have been, in great Meaſure, wonderfully fruſtrated by the *Iroccis* our Subjects or Allies, they might greatly moleſt, by themſelves and their *Indians*, the Colonies of *New-York*, *Penſilvania*, *Maryland* and *Virginia*, which, I hope by the Wiſdom and Care of His Majeſty and Miniſtry, will be ſpeedily prevented.

At the North-Eaſt End of this Lake is another Canal 40 Miles long, and in moſt Places a League broad, call'd by the Natives *Niagara*, having a delicate level, beautiful, fertil Country on each Side of it; but being paſs'd about two Thirds of the Way, it is ſtraiten'd by mighty Rocks, and precipitates itſelf ſeveral Hundred Feet, being the greateſt Catarack, that hath ever yet come unto our Knowledge, in the whole World. This lying within five or ſix Days Journey of *Albany* and *Schenectada*, (two remarkable Towns and Fortifications of *New-York*,)

York) and adjacent unto our Confederates or Subjects the five Nations, (by the *French* call'd *Irocois*) especially the *Sonnontovans* (by some nam'd *Senecaes*) the most populous of the Five. I have receiv'd an Account from divers Persons, who have with great Attention and Curiosity view'd it, suiting very well with the Description *Hennepin* gives thereof, who had been there several Times. The Noise of such a Multitude of Waters falling from so great a Height, is so extraordinary, that altho' the Country is very pleasant, level and fruitful below the Fall, yet the *Sonnontovans* were not able to bear it, but were forc'd to remove and settle 2 Leagues lower. I have had it from very credible People, that when the Wind sets due South, they have heard it distinctly above 30 Miles. The River, as may be easily imagin'd, below this Cataract, is very rapid, for the Space of 3 or 4 Miles; then for 6 or 8, is more placid and navigable, until it enters the Lake *Ontario*, which is 80 Leagues long, and in the Middle 25 or 30 broad, being of an Oval Figure. The Name of this Lake in the *Irocois* Language (that Nation bordering upon it to the South) signifies the pleasant or beautiful Lake, as it may be deservedly stil'd; the Country round it being very champain, fertil, and every 2 or 3 Miles water'd with fine Rivulets: It has on the South-side three fair Rivers; that next the Fall coming out of the Coun-

try of the *Sonnontovans*, the Middle one from the *Onontages*, and its Origin from a Lake, within a League of their Capital Town *Onontague*, made up of many little Rivers and Rivulets, being 40 Miles in Circumference, abounding with Fiſh of divers Sorts with ſome Salt-ſprings entring into it. After the River hath paſs'd a Mile from the Lake, it receives another coming from the Weſt out of the Province of the *Onioets*, who are Neighbours to the *Sonnontovans*, in whoſe Country the Head of this River ſprings. About 10 Miles lower it is increas'd by a fair deep River, which comes from the Eaſt, out of the Country of the *Oneiouks*, one of the five Nations, ſituated between the *Onontages* and the *Mohacks*, who dwell in Three Towns on a fair River, which runs, after a Courſe of 100 Miles, into *Hudſon*'s River near *Albany*. The River of the *Onontagues*, enters the Lake *Ontario* 50 Miles from the little Lake whence it derives its Origin.

Twenty Leagues to the Eaſt, is another River ſomewhat leſs, but Navigable by Sloops, and large Boats a conſiderable Way into the Country.

About the ſame Diſtance likewiſe to the Eaſt, the Lake forms a great River, which the *French* call the River of the *Iroquis*; but the Natives *Kanadari*, which for the Space of 60 Miles is very broad, full of fine Iſlands, and runs quietly; then is interrupt-

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ed in its Courſe by divers Falls ſucceſſively; ſome very deep and long, for above 100 Miles, until it meets with the great River of the *Outouacks*, at the End of the Iſland and City of *Montreal*, and together with that makes the River of *Canada* or St. *Laurence*, ſo nam'd by the *French*, becauſe diſcover'd on the Day dedicated to his Memorial.

The North-part of the Lake *Ontario* was formerly poſſeſs'd by Two Tribes of the *Irocois*, who were in Time of perfect Peace, without the leaſt Provocation, but only to get their Country, deſtroy'd, enſlav'd, or ſent to *France*, and put into the Gallies; of which you may read at large in the Journals of the *Baron la Hontan*, an impartial and judicious Author, who ſaw and relates that Tragedy with much Indignation.

The Nation of the *Irocois*, as they are call'd by the *French*, for what Reaſon I could never learn, who inhabit the South-part of the Country are ſtil'd by the *Engliſh*, the five Nations, being ſo many, diſtinct in Name, and Habitations, from each other; But leagu'd by a moſt ſtrict Confederacy, like the Cantons of *Switzerland*, which they frequently in a very ſolemn manner renew; Eſpecially ſince the *French* grew powerful in their Neighbourhood. They have always been an excellent and uſeful Barrier between us and them, being

ready

ready, on all Occaſions, upon the moſt ſlender Invitations, and the leaſt Aſſiſtance, to moleſt and invade them, unto whom, they are the moſt irreconcileable Enemies, and I think upon good Grounds; although the *French* ſay the hardeſt Things imaginable againſt them; but I believe unto any impartial Judges, they will appear more blameable themſelves. The Original of this Enmity proceeded from the *French*, who, about 100 Years ſince, ſettled at the Place, now their Capital, call'd *Quebeck*. The *Irocois* knowing of the *French* little Habitation (where were not above Forty Men) came according to their uſual Manner, being about 200 of their prime Youth, under an eſteem'd Captain to war againſt the *Algonquins*, then a very populous Nation; and to ſhew their Contempt of them, made a Fort on the South-ſide of the River, before they who dwelt on the North-ſide could gather into a Body, Their Habitations or Villages being ſomewhat remote from each other: But having drawn their Forces together in great Numbers, they attack'd the *Irocois*, who always valiantly repuls'd them, with great Loſſes to their Enemies and little unto themſelves. Whereupon the *Algonkins* had recourſe unto the *French*, deſiring they would aſſiſt them with their Thunder and Lightning darting Engines. They readily comply'd, and did ſuch Execution with their Guns, (which being

ing altogether new and very ſurprizing or rather aſtoniſhing) that the *Irocois* were diſcomfited, not above Two or Three eſcaping to give an Account thereof to their own Countrymen, who by Tradition have propagated the Story to Poſterity; which may, in ſome Meaſure, excuſe the irreconcileable Enmity, this Nation hath conceiv'd againſt the *French*, between whom there have been formerly almoſt conſtant Wars, accompanied with various Events: The *French* with their Allies endeavouring to extirpate them, who have hitherto bravely defended themſelves; the *Engliſh* for their Furrs ſupplying them with Ammunition, and during Time of War with the *French*, powerfully aſſiſting them. They have been a very uſeful Barrier, and without their help *New-York*, and probably other Neighbouring Provinces, had long ſince been poſſeſs'd by the *French*, having been very ſlenderly aided from *England*.

The *French* in all their Writings concerning *Canada*, make many tragical Relations of, and Exclamations againſt the barbarous Cruelties of this Nation exercis'd upon them, and the *Indians* their Allies; but ſeldom tell us that the very ſame Things are practic'd by themſelves and their *Indians* againſt the *Irocois*, and often during Time of Peace: For when the *Irocois* or five Nations, as we call them, were abandon'd by Order of King *Charles* II. towards the latter End of his Reign, and during the whole Reign of K.

 James,

James, and obnoxious unto the Reſentments of the *French*, (The *Engliſh* being ſtrictly forbidden any ways to aſſiſt them) They were under a Neceſſity of making a very diſadvantageous Peace, which how perfidiouſly it was broken, may be ſeen at large in that faithful and judicious Hiſtory of the *Baron la Hontan*. And had it not been for the Revolution in *England*, the *Irocois* had been totally deſtroy'd, or ſubjected unto the *French*, which, as I hinted before in the Preface, would have been of dreadful Conſequence to divers of our *Engliſh* Colonies, on the Continent. 'Tis true, the *Irocois* have extirpated or ſubjected ſeveral Nations of *Indians* round about them; but it hath been either becauſe they were in Confederacy with their Enemies, deſtroyed their Country, murther'd their People, hinder'd them in their *Beaver* Hunting (without which they could not ſubſiſt) or furniſh'd their Enemies with Furrs, which occaſion'd the increaſing the Numbers of the *French* from *France*, and conſequently threatned them with utter Ruin, when *Canada* ſhall be more populated from *Europe*. So that certainly the Meaſures they take for their own Preſervation and Security, are more innocent, and excuſable, than thoſe have been by the *French*; Forty Years laſt paſt, exercis'd in *Europe*, whoſe Wars have according to a modeſt Calculation, occaſion'd the Death of above Two Millions of their own Country People, and other *Europeans*,

ropeans, and moſt unjuſtly invaded or grievouſly oppreſs'd their Neighbours; Deſire of increaſing their Wealth, enlarging their Territories, or advancing the Glory of their Great Monarch, being the chief Cauſes, tho' ſome other ſlender and eaſily confuted Pretences, have ſometimes been alledg'd.

But to return unto the *Irocois* whom we call Subjects of the Crown of *England*, they only ſtile themſelves Brethren, Friends, Allies, being a People highly tenacious of their Liberty, and very impatient of the leaſt Incroachments thereon. Theſe five Cantons or Nations, have ſold, given, and in a very formal Publick manner, made over and convey'd to the *Engliſh* divers large Countries conquer'd from the *Indians*, upon the South-ſide of the great Lakes, as far as the *Meſchacebe*, and the noble, beautiful, fertil *Peninſula* ſituated between the Three Middle Lakes: That of the *Hurons* to the Weſt, *Ontario* to the Eaſt, and *Erie* to the South; a Country almoſt as large as *England* without *Wales*; admirably ſeated for Traffick, pleaſant, healthful, and fertil, as any Part of *North-America*; and the Territory to the South is of the ſame Nature, and Confines with the Borders of our Province of *Carolina*, which extends to all the North-ſide of the Gulph of *Mexico*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

A New and Curious Discovery and Relation of an easy Communication betwixt the River Meschacebe *and the* South-Sea, *which separates* America *from* China, *by Means of several large Rivers and Lakes, with a Description of the Coast of the said Sea to the Streights of* Uries. *As also of a rich and considerable Trade to be carried on from thence to* Japan, China *and* Tartary.

IT will be one great Conveniency of this Country, if ever it comes to be settled, that there is an easy Communication therewith, and the *South-Sea*, which

which lies between *America* and *China*, and that two Ways: By the North Branch of the great Yellow River, by the Natives call'd the River of the *Maſſorites*, which hath a Courſe of 500 Miles, Navigable to its Heads or Springs, and which proceeds from a Ridge of Hills ſomewhat North of *New Mexico*, paſſable by Horſe, Foot, or Waggon in leſs than half a Day. On the other Side are Rivers, which run into a great Lake, that empties itſelf by another great Navigable River into the *South Sea*. The ſame may be ſaid of the River *Meſchacuay*, up which our People have been, but not ſo far as the *Baron le Hontan*, who paſs'd on it above 300 Miles almoſt due Weſt, and declares it comes from the ſame Ridge of Hills abovemention'd; and that divers Rivers from the other ſide ſoon make a large River, which enters into a vaſt Lake, on which inhabit Two or Three great Nations, much more populous and civiliz'd than other *Indians*; and out of that Lake a great River diſimbogues into the *South Sea*, which is doubtleſs the ſame with that beforemention'd, the Head of the Two Rivers being little diſtant from each other.

About Twelve or Fourteen Years ſince, I had imparted unto me a Journal from a Gentleman admirably well ſkill'd in Geography, eſpecially of *America*, who had made thither divers Voyages from *New England*, and all our *Engliſh* Plantations in *America*,

and

and visited most Parts of the Gulph of *Mexico*, where he became acquainted with one Captain *Coxton* a famous Privateer, who was towards the latter End of the Reign of King *Charles* II. entertain'd in His Majesty's Service: But whether he was disobliged, or that his Genius prompted him to follow his old Trade, having with his Copartners fitted up a Ship of Twenty-six Guns, He sailed to the *South-Sea*, with a Design to take the Ship, which comes annually from the *Manillias* or *Philippine* Islands in the *East-Indies* to *Acapulco*, the Chief Port of *Mexico*; which Ship, as he had been well inform'd, usually made that Part of the Continent, that lies between *Japan* and *America*, at a famous Port in 42 Degrees. But when he came to the Head of the Island, or *Peninsula* of *California* (it being too soon by some Months for the putting in Execution his intended Design,) romaging the Coast, he discover'd a great River in about Degrees North-Latitude, which enter'd a great Lake, near the Mouth whereof he found a very convenient Island, where he staid Two or Three Months to refit himself, happening to have a Man on board, who understood the Language of the Country. The Natives finding he was engag'd in an Expedition against the *Spaniards*, treated him very kindly, supply'd him very chearfully with whatsoever he wanted, and he contracted great Friendship with them. He calls

calls them the Nation of *Thoya*. The *Spaniards*, as I find in divers of their Expeditions, call it *Thoyago*, ſometimes *Tejago*. They are often at War with the *Spaniards*, who have been always repuls'd by them. They bring Thirty or Forty Thouſand Men in one Body into the Field. Theſe and Two other Nations Neighbouring, and not much inferior unto them, are accounted the moſt ſenſible and civiliz'd *Indians* in *America*.

When the Seaſon came fit for their Expedition, they ſailed Weſt and by South, and happen'd to ſtop upon ſome Occaſion at an Iſland call'd *Earinda* or *Carinda*, there were Five in all near each other, like the *Canary* Iſlands, but lay rounder, and were one with another about 50 or 60 Miles in Compaſs. The Inhabitants were not ſhy of them, but ſupply'd them with Proviſions, and brought them Gold to barter for ſuch Commodities of ours as they lik'd, and in Three or Four Days they purchas'd 86 *l*. Weight of that Metal. The Natives told them they were ſorry they had no more, they taking Care to provide only againſt a certain Time of the Year for Perſons, who came from the Sun-ſetting at a particular Seaſon and barter'd divers Commodities with them for Gold. Theſe Traders or Merchants muſt certainly be Inhabitants of *Japan*, which I gather from a large Relation in the Hiſtory of that Iſland, publiſh'd by the *Dutch*, and tranſlated into our Tongue, and makes the

Sixth Volume of *Ogleby*'s Collections. They therein declare, That they ſent from *Batavia* Two Ships (as they pretended) to diſcover a Paſſage from the North-Eaſt Part of *Japan*, round *Tartary* to *Europe*; Though, its very probable, they had other Views. Theſe Ships were ſeparated a little Eaſt of *Japan* by a Storm; the *Caſtritome* proceeded, and found the Streight entring into the Gulph of *Tartary* or *Jeſſo*, and ſearch'd the Coaſt on the Weſt-ſide to 49 Degrees; the other Ship the *Blefkins* having ſuffer'd much by the Storm, put into the Port of *Namboe*; near the N. E. End of *Japan*, not doubting they ſhould be kindly receiv'd, being in League, and having a Free Trade with that Empire; but while they were refitting, they were unexpectedly ſurpriz'd by the *Japaneſe*, ſent to Court, and very ſtrictly examin'd, whither they had not been at, or went not to diſcover the Gold Iſlands (as they call'd them) to the Eaſt, of which Traffick the Emperor is ſo jealous, that it is Capital for any to go thither except by his Permiſſion, or to declare to others the Diſtance and Situation thereof; and had not the *Dutch* given uncontroulable Evidence, that they had not been, nor were they going thither, but only upon the forementioned Diſcovery, they had been all executed.

There are upon the Coaſt between *America* and *Japan* divers very large and ſafe Har-

Harbours, and a very good Climate, the Coaſt ſtretching South-Weſt, moſtly from 40 to Degrees of North-Latitude. The Seas abound with Fiſh, and the Land with Fowl and Veniſon. The Inhabitants are ſociable and hoſpitable. I have a Draught and Journals of all the Coaſt from *America*, with thoſe of divers Harbours, until you are within about 100 Leag. of the Streight of *Vries*, which the *Dutch* diſcover'd about Sixty or Seventy Years ſince, and which is the Entrance of the Sea or Gulph of *Tartary*, lying 120 Leagues North-Eaſt from *Namboe*, the moſt Northerly Haven and Promontory of *Japan*. This Streight, or rather, theſe Streights (there being Two made by a long Iſland) are the Inlets into a great Sea or Bay, into which diſimbogues a vaſt River, on the Weſt-ſide of it, between 49 and 50 Degrees of North-Latitude, Navigable many Hundred Miles by the biggeſt Ships, and is made by the Conflux of divers great Rivers, ſome of which come from the South-Weſt, as *Chingola*, *Hilara*, *Ola*, *Sangoro*, and their Fountains, near the great Wall of *China*, and run through the Dominions of the Eaſtern *Tartars*, who are now Maſters of *China*. Other Rivers from the North-Weſt, proceed from the Territories of the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, who hath built divers large and well fortify'd Cities on the Main River of *Tamour*, and ſeveral of its Branches, as *Negovim*, *Nepehou*, *Albazin*, *Argun*, *Nettinskoy*, &c.

This River of *Tamour* or *Amura*, hath a Courſe, from its furtheſt Fountains, above 1200 Miles, without any Interruption by Cataracts ſo frequent in all the other great Rivers in *Muſcovy*, as the *Oby*, *Jeniſſeg* or *Jeniſca*, &c. By this River you may Trade with the Inhabitants of *Jedſo* for Furrs, who have great ſtore, and thoſe very rich. They inhabit all the Coaſt on both Sides the Mouth of the River, and a conſiderable Way up it. You may likewiſe Traffick with the *Muſcovites* for the ſame Commodities, who ſell them there for a Fourth Part of what they yeild in *Muſcow* or *Archangel*; theſe Parts being above 4000 Miles almoſt due Eaſt, from *Muſcow* their Capital City, a moſt prodigious, tedious and difficult Journey, as appears by divers large and accurate Journals, which have been many Years publiſh'd in Print. And by means of the Rivers which come from the South-Weſt, you may correſpond with the *Eaſtern Tartars*, *Chineſe*, and the great rich Kingdom of *Tanguth*, all now united under one and the ſame Emperor, being very civiliz'd Nations, and kind to Strangers. To ſay nothing of the great and rich *Peninſula* of *Corea*, which is contiguous to one or two Branches of this River, was once a Province of *China*, hath the ſame Manners and Language, and is now Tributary to the preſent Emperour. This River and its Branches are in a good Clime, it never varying

rying above 2 or 3 Degrees from a due Eaſterly Courſe. Three or more Ships may be ſent every Year, who may Part at the Streights of the *Tartarian* Gulph or Sea; one for *Iedzo* and the River; another for *Japan*, and a Third for *North China* to the great City *Tunxo*, the Port of *Pekin*, the Capital of that Kingdom, from which it is not above One Days Journey by Land or Water. And there is not a better Commodity, or of which more Profit may be made, than of the Furrs, which are ſo eaſily procur'd, and ſo ſoon brought unto that Imperial City, where, in the Court and among the Grandees, there is a prodigious Conſumption of them, and moſt extravagant Prices given for them, eſpecially thoſe of the better Sort, tho' even the meaneſt come to an extraordinary good Market.

Thus, after a thorough Search and Diſcovery both by Sea and Land, have I given the Reader a Topographical Deſcription of a Country, the timely Poſſeſſion and due Improvement whereof by the *Engliſh* may be more beneficial to them, than all the other Colonies they are at preſent poſſeſs'd of: Beſides that they will thereby ſecure forever all the reſt of our Plantations upon the Continent of *America*, which if this Country be by them neglected, and ſuffer'd to remain in the Hands of any ambitious, Politick and powerful Prince or Potentate, may be diſtreſs'd, conquer'd or utterly exterminated.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

An Account of the useful Animals, Vegetables, Mettals, Minerals, and other rich and valuable Commodities which are naturally produced or may with Industry be rais'd in this Province.

IN a new Colony the first Care is to provide Food for their Subsistance. The great Duke of *Rhoan* famous for Wisdom and Valour, who hath written so many celebrated Treatises, especially relating to Military Affairs, and Politicks, advances it as a Maxim, That he who will be a great Warrior, must in the first Place make Provision for the Belly; and in the late War with the *French*, our seasonable and plentiful Supplies of the Soldiers hath not a little contributed to our wonderful Successes, and

and both ſtrengthned and animated our Troops, to perform ſuch Acts of Valour, as will be celebrated in Future Ages. The *Spaniards* tell a pretty, and I think inſtructive Story, That upon the Diſcovery of the immenſe Riches contain'd in the Mountain *Potoſi* in *Peru*, two *Spaniards* reſorted thither; the one bought Slaves, hir'd Servants, Overſeers, and found a rich Vein of Silver Oar. The other (Land being then Common in the Neighbourhood) fed Sheep. The Mine Maſter wanting Wool for the cloathing of his Servants (that Place being much colder than others in the ſame Latitude) and Food for his Overſeers (who could not be ſatisfied, being *Spaniards*, with the poor Fare of the *Indians* and *Negroes*) bought Fleſh and Wool of the Shepherd, and after ſome few Years the Shepherd grew rich, and the Maſter-Miner poor. If the *Spaniards* had further improv'd this Notion, the *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *French*, had not exchang'd ſo many of their Manufactures for Gold and Silver; ſo that they are the richeſt and pooreſt Nation in the Southern Part of *Europe*.

And even our own Nation hath not totally eſcap'd this Misfortune; for how many have I known that carried competent Eſtates to *North America*, neglecting Tillage, and breeding Cattle, in a few Years their Servants have been their Equals, and ſometimes Superiors; ſuch is the Force of Pru-

dence and Induſtry. But as for our Country of *Carolana*, if Perſons, who carry over Effects and Servants, be not ſottiſhly fooliſh, or ſupinely negligent, they cannot fail of improving their own Fortunes, and without Injury to themſelves, contribute to make others eaſy, and comparatively happy.

I will not ſay that Maſters and Superintendants of any Sort or Kind, need take nothing with them, but that they will find all Things neceſſary and convenient to their Hands: Doubtleſs Common Senſe will teach them, they ought to have at leaſt Half a Years Proviſions of Things neceſſary, until they are acquainted with the Natives, and have eſtabliſh'd a Friendſhip and Correſpondency with them: But abundance of Trouble and Expence will be ſav'd in Planting this Country, which could not be well avoided in thoſe the *Engliſh* have hitherto ſettled on the Continent or in their Iſlands. For Bread in this Country, we have a great Advantage at firſt coming. They may have *Indian* Corn of the Inhabitants, who have almoſt every where Two, and in ſome Places Three Crops in a Year; and I have been very credibly inform'd, that when the New comes in, they caſt away a great Part of the Old to make Room in their little Granaries. Beſides all along the Coaſt, and 2 or 300 Miles up the Country from the Sea, they have the Root *Mandihoca*, whereof *Caſſavi* Bread and Flower is made, whereupon almoſt all *America* between

between the Tropicks doth ſubſiſt, (excepting what is brought them at great Expence from *Europe*, or our Northern Plantations) and which many eſteem as good a Nouriſhment as our Manchet, and ſix times cheaper.

Beſides, this Country naturally affords another Sort of excellent Corn, which is the moſt like Oats of any *European* Grain, but longer and larger; and I have been aſſur'd by many very credible Perſons, who often, out of Curioſity had divers Ways prepar'd it, that it far exceeds our beſt Oatmeal. This is not ſown and cultivated by the *Indians*, but grows ſpontaneouſly in Marſhy Places, in and by the Sides of Rivers, like Reeds or Ruſhes. The *Indians* when it is ripe take Handfulls, ſhake them into their Canows; what eſcapes them falling into the Water, without any further Trouble, produces the next Years Crop. Rice may be there rais'd in as great Plenty as in *Carolina*. For Fruits, they have not divers growing in *Europe*, which were once Strangers to us, and by Art and Induſtry in ſome Meaſure naturaliz'd; but they have others little, if at all Inferior, ſuch as moſt excellent Limes or wild Lemons, and Prunes, growing in the open Fields without Culture, which they eat plentifully, immediately from the Trees, and keep dry for Winter Proviſion. Many, who have taſted both, unanimouſly affirm, they never did meet with either Sort in *Europe* comparable

comparable thereunto: And thoſe dry'd will not prove a contemptible Commodity, when we contract Friendſhip with the Natives, who being directed by us how to gather and order them, would ſupply us with great Quantities, not only for our own Subſiſtance and Delight, but even for Exportation. Beſides, the Tunas a moſt delicious Fruit, eſpecially in hot Weather, and alſo not only agreeable to the Palate, but Salubrious, and as our *Europeans* call it, when in Maturity, their Cordial Julep.

I now come to that Tree, I mean the Vine, which a great Part of the World almoſt idolizes. I know, there have been great Diſputes amongſt the learn'd, (and poſitively determin'd by *Mahomet* and the *Mahometans* all over the World,) whither it had not been better for Mankind it had never exiſted, conſidering how much that noble Juice hath been abus'd, and how often it has been the Cauſe of numberleſs Calamities. For my own particular, I muſt own it is my Opinion, that, next to Bread which is the Staff of Life, it is one of the greateſt, meerly material Comforts, we in theſe Northern Climates enjoy; and having been long thereunto accuſtom'd, when tranſplanted into a more Southern Country, we ſhall hanker after it: And if we cannot have good of our own Produce, we ſhall certainly have Recourſe to Foreigners, and purchaſe it at any Rate, and thereby impove-

riſh

riſh our Infant Colony. But thanks to Almighty God, who hath not only ſo long, ſo wonderfully, favour'd the *Engliſh* Nation in their own Iſland, but takes Care even of them, who ſome account their Out-caſts, tho' they have the true *Engliſh* Courage, Love to their Country, and contribute, perhaps as much, to its Wealth and Welfare by their Induſtry, as any equal Number, of their Rank and Quality, they have left behind. But, to put a Period to this Digreſſion, Vines of divers Sorts and Kinds grow naturally in this Country. We have already diſcover'd and diſtinguiſh'd Five or Six Sorts very different from each other; but in ſuch great Plenty, that in a Thouſand Places, either upon the Continent, or in the Iſlands, eſpecially in or near the great Rivers, they make your Journies ſhorter, by intangling your Legs, it being natural for them to run upon the Ground, unleſs they meet with Trees, up which they creep, loaded with Cluſters of Grapes, of ſome Sorts, commonly half a Yard, ſometimes 2 Foot long. It is true ſome of theſe Grapes, for want of Culture, tho' large as Damſons, have great Stones, and a tough Skin; yet they might be eaſily meliorated by *European* Skill; tho' as they are, eſpecially Two or Three Sorts of the ſmaller Kind, are as grateful to the Palate, as moſt we have in *England*; but the very worſt, duly manag-

ed, produces Brandy, hardly inferior to any

in

in *Europe*; ſo that had we Veſſels to diſtill, and skilful Operators, we might ſoon abate the Price of that Liquor in *England*, and our Plantations and keep a ſufficient Reſerve for ourſelves.

And further, when we have once obtain'd the Skill of Meliorating the Grapes, we ſhall alſo produce not only as good Wine, but alſo as good Raiſons, as in moſt Countries of *Europe*; the Climate being admirably adapted thereunto; and thereby not only ſupply ourſelves and Neighbouring Colonies, but ſomewhat abate the Expence of our Mother, good *Old England*, from whom we proceed, and upon whom we, and (I hope and believe) all our other Colonies, will not only acknowledge their ſole Dependance, but ever deſire, with the uttermoſt of their Power, to manifeſt, upon all Occaſions, their Love and Gratitude.

But Corn and Drink are not ſufficient for *Engliſhmen*, who are us'd to feed upon good Beef, Mutton, Bacon, Veal and Pork; Therefore for the Encouragement of ſuch as ſhall hereafter inhabit this Province, they will find good Beef, and conſequently Veal, there being a Sort of Kine natural to this Country, which, though they differ a little in Shape from ours (having a Bunch upon their Shoulders, which is delicious Food) yet otherways are not in the leaſt inferior to our Bulls and Cows, and they make them Oxen when they pleaſe; and by dry Fodder

ſtall

ſtall Oxen like thoſe in *England*; but, as they are without Art and Care, they almoſt equal our graſs Cattle. There are alſo Sheep of the *Spaniſh* Breed in good Numbers, whoſe Fleſh is as good as ours, and their Wooll better; as alſo Hogs very plentiful, on the Sea-Coaſt eſpecially, and ſome within Land, tho' not ſo numerous, Acorns, Cheſnuts, and other Maſts abounding in this Country, render them more grateful Food, (as all who have fed upon them affirm) than ours in *England*; and fit for Exportation for the Iſlands.

Next to Food we are to conſider a very material Circumſtance, and that is, Cattle for Draught, and Horſes for Riding, which are carried into the Plantations, whither on the Continent, or in the Iſlands. Theſe are already prepar'd unto your Hands, with no great Trouble and Expence. For Horſes, they are commonly us'd among the *Indians* on the Weſt-ſide of the great River for Riding and Burthens, as amongſt us, tho' they have not improv'd them for Draught, being totally ignorant of Coaches, Waines, Carts or Plows, unto all which they may ſoon by Care and Skill be adapted. And the Price of a good Horſe will not amount unto above Five Shillings of our *European* Commodities at firſt Coſt, as I am well aſſur'd by Traders, who have been offer'd a very good one for a very ordinary Hatchet. And as for Oxen for Plow and Cart, when their young Males are caſtrated, they

will

will be as tame and as ſerviceable as our Oxen; tho' amongſt the *Tartars*, from whom theſe Kine originally came, the great Bulls, of almoſt twice the Strength and Bigneſs of ours, are by them ſo far tam'd, that they imploy them to draw their Houſes or Huts put upon Carts many Hundred Miles, as they have occaſion to remove their Habitations, which is only for convenient Paſture, marching in the Winter to the South, in the Summer to the North. This Sort of Cattle are not only uſeful for Food and Labour, but alſo for their Hair, or rather Wool, which is very long, very thick, and very fine; and I think, as do many others who underſtand the Uſe of it, for Hats, Cloathing, and divers other Neceſſaries, with ſome ſmall ſuitable Addition or Mixtures, is preferrable to Common Wool. Their Skins may be partly imported to *England*, and partly imploy'd in our own Colony for Harneſs, Boots, Shoes, and many other Uſes.

Beſides, we are near *New Mexico*, all which Country generally imploy for Carriage mighty great and ſtrong Mules, produc'd by *Aſſinegos*, or Male Aſſes, many of which there are of abundantly greater Bigneſs, Strength, and Mettle, than in *Europe*, which with the Mares of that Country would produce an excellent Breed, if it be thought advantageous to raiſe them.

There

There are ſeveral Tracts of Land in this Country that would ſuit very well with Cammels, many of which are imploy'd by the *Spaniards*, eſpecially in *Peru* and *Terra Firma*, or the South-part of the Gulph of *Mexico*. They have them moſtly from the *Canary* Iſlands, and ſome from *Africa*. They ſtand well in *America*, are very uſeful, and a very little Trouble and Charge will ſubſiſt them.

The wild Animals of this Country, beſides the Elk or Buffalo abovemention'd, are Panthers, Bears, Wolves, Wild Catts, none of which are hurtful to Mankind; Deer of divers Sorts, Bever, Otter, Fox, Racoons, Squirrels, Martins, and Conies between ours and Hares in great Abundance; as likewiſe a Rat with a Bag under its Throat, wherein it conveys its Young when forc'd to fly. All theſe are uſeful for their Furrs or Skins, and ſome for Food; but I think it not material nor conſiſtent with my deſign'd Brevity to enter into a particular Deſcription of them: No more than of the following Birds or Wild Fowl found all over the Country, Sea-ſhore, and Rivers, ſuch as Eagles, Goſſe Hawks, Falcons, Jer-Falcons and moſt other Birds of Prey that are in *Europe*; Great Companies of Turkies, Buſtards, Pheaſants, Partridges, Pidgeons, Thruſhes, Black-birds, Snipes, Cranes, Swans, Geeſe, Ducks, Teale, Pelicans, Parrots, and many other Sorts of curious Birds differing from ours.

For Cloathing, tho' we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that by our Correſpondence with our Native Country, we may be ſupply'd therewith, as alſo with Beds, Carpets, Coverlets, &c. yet it would not be amiſs, if in the Infancy of this Colony, the poorer Sort were encourag'd to manufacture the Wool of Sheep and Kine, as alſo Cotton, to ſupply their urgent Neceſſities. Hats may be made of the long ſoft Hair of the Kine mix'd, if need be, with a little of the Hair or Wool of *Bever*, both which are in great Plenty, and eaſily procur'd, and nothing wanting but a few Artiſts to manufacture them as in *England*.

I have receiv'd Information from divers Perſons, who unanimouſly affirm, That ſome of the moſt civiliz'd Nations in this Country, eſpecially of the better Sort, are cloathed with a Subſtance like good Courſe, ſerviceable Linnen, very White. Upon Inquiry, they found it was made with the inward Bark of Trees, which grow plentifully there, and is as becoming as moſt of the ordinary Linnen of *Europe*; and by the Relation of the Natives no leſs durable. Of the ſame and other Barks, they make Thread, Cords and Ropes, of divers Lengths, and Magnitudes, which might be greatly improv'd by our *Engliſh* Planters.

Olives would certainly grow here as well as in *New Spain*, where they thrive, eſpecially in thoſe Parts contiguous to our Coun-

try

try, and are not inferior, either for eating or making Oil, to those of *Spain* and *Portugal*: As also Almonds, several affirming, particularly, I remember, the famous *Acosta* writes concerning the Productions of the *West-Indies*, where he long resided, that they far exceed those of *Spain* or any other Part of *Europe*: But for political Reasons, both they and Vines are forbidden to be us'd for the Production of Oil or Wine.

Currants also would probably prosper in this Country, the Climate being much of the same Nature and Latitude with the Islands of *Zant*, and *Cephelonia*, from whence we now do generally bring them; and the famous City of *Corinth*, from which they derive their Name, and from whence they were transplanted to the forementiond Islands; the *Latin* Name being *Uva Corinthiacæ*, or Grapes of *Corinth*, which we corruptly call Currants, instead of *Corinthi*. These Three Commodities were thought so needful, that King *Charles* II. with the Advice of His Council, gave great Encouragement, in His Patent for *Carolina*, to the Proprietors, Planters or any others, who should produce and import them to *England*; As also Capers and some other Commodities there mention'd.

Cotton grows wild in the Coud and in great Plenty, may be manag'd and improv'd as in our Islands, and turn to as great Account; and in Time perhaps manufactu-

red either in the Country or in *Great-Britain*, which will render it a Commodity ſtill more valuable.

Pearls are to be found in great Abundance in this Country: The *Indians* put ſome Value upon them, but not ſo much as on the colour'd Beads we bring them. On the whole Coaſt of this Province, for 200 Leagues, there are many vaſt Beds of Oyſters, which breed Pearls, as has been found in divers Places: But, which is very remarkable, far from the Sea in freſh Water Rivers and Lakes, there is a Sort of Shell-Fiſh between a Muſcle and a Pearl Oyſter, wherein are found abundance of Pearls, and many of an unuſual Magnitude. The *Indians*, when they take the Oyſters, broil them over the Fire 'till they are fit to eat, keeping the large Pearls they find in them, which by the Heat are tarniſh'd and loſe their Native Luſtre: But when we have taught them the right Method, doubtleſs it would be a very profitable Trade. There are two Places we already know within Land, in each of which there is a great Pearl Fiſhery. One about 120 Leagues up the River *Meſchacebe*, on the Weſt-ſide, in a Lake made by the River of the *Nachez*, about 40 Miles from its Mouth, where they are found in great Plenty and many very large. The other on the River *Chiaha*, which runs into the *Coza* or *Euſſaw* River (as

(as our *English* calls it) and which comes from the N. E. and after a Course of some Hundred Miles disimbogues into the Gulph of *Florida*, about 100 Miles to the East of the *Meschacebe*.

The judicious and faithful Writer of the famous Expedition of *Ferdinando Soto*, who was therein from the Beginning unto the End, acquaints us, That when they came to *Cutifachia*, the chief of that Country finding they valu'd Pearl, offer'd to load all their Horses therewith, which were at least Two Hundred. And to confirm them in the Belief of what they advanc'd, carried them unto Two of their chief Temples, where they found vast Quantities, but took only Fourteen Bushels for a Shew to the *Havana*, and other of the *Spanish* Dominions, to encourage the Peopling of this Colony, not being willing to incumber their Horses with more, their Welfare and Success depending much upon their Horsemen, the *Indians* being abundantly more afraid of them than the Foot; whose Guns being useless after a short Time for want of Powder, they only made Use of Cross-Bows. And *Garzilasso*, who was not with *Soto*, but writ only upon Memoirs he receiv'd from divers who were present, gives a more full Account of the prodigious Quantity of Pearls in that Country, affirming, the *Spaniards* calculated them to amount unto a Thousand Bushels.

And afterwards when the *Spaniards* at *Chiaha* were gathering Oyſters for their Food, they found many large Pearls, and and one particularly that was priz'd at Four Hundred Ducats, not having loſt the leaſt of its Luſtre, being taken out of a Raw Oyſter. And that one *Terron* a *Spaniard* had above Six Pounds Weight of Pearl very large, and moſtly of a beautiful Luſtre, and were valu'd at Six Thouſand Ducats.

It need not ſeem incredible, that Pearl ſhould be taken in freſh Water Lakes and Rivers, there being many Relations of unqueſtionable Reputation, which declare, very good and large Pearls are found in divers Parts of *China*, and the Countries to the Weſt and South-Weſt of their great Wall (with which Quotations I will not enlarge this Diſcourſe) as will appear by reading the *China Atlas* of *Martinius*, *Marcus Paulus Venetus*, and other credible Writers on Lakes and freſh Water Rivers.

Cochineal is a Commodity of great Value, very neceſſary as the World goes, and coſts this Nation annually great Sums of Money, which may be all ſav'd, there being in this Province ſufficient to furniſh both us, and our Neighbours, who are no leſs fond of it than ourſelves. There have been great Enquiries, and many Diſputes, about the Original of this Commodity, which is the famous Ingredient for dying in Grain, the

Purple

Purple and Scarlet Colours, generally esteemed by opulent and civiliz'd Nations.

This noble Ingredient for dying, is produc'd by a Tree or Shrub call'd the Tunal or Tuna, of which there are divers Sorts; some bearing an excellent Fruit very pleasant and wholsome. It is made of certain Insects breeding in the Fruit of this Plant, when it is well husbanded, and are thereunto fastn'd, cover'd with a small fine Webb, which doth Compass them about, and when come to Maturity they eat through it, fall off the Tree, and being carefully gather'd, dry'd, and curiously put up, are sent to *Spain*, and thence distributed to most civiliz'd Parts of *Europe*, and *Asia*. *Acosta* tells us, That in the Fleet wherein he return'd from *Mexico*, that Province only, shipp'd 5677 Arobes, each whereof is 25 *l.* Weight, and valu'd at 283750 Peices of Eight. The Cochineal is of two Sorts, one growing Wild, which they call Silvester. This, tho' it gives a good Price, is far short of that, which is duly cultivated in Gardens and Fields, much after the manner the *English* do Tobacco in their Plantations. This Province both on the East and West-side of the *Meschacebe*, from the Gulph of *Mexico*, some Hundred Miles up the Country, abounds with all Sorts of Tunals, or Tuna's (as some style them) usually found in the Province of *Mexico*, which borders upon it, and is only divided by an imaginary Line, from the Degrees of 30 to

36. When this Country is ſettled, and we ſet upon this Manufacture, the *Indians* may be very helpful unto us, it being eaſy Labour, and wherein we need only imploy their Women and Young People, if their Men, who are generally very lazy, decline it.

The Plant of which Indico is made, is very frequent in moſt of the Southern Parts of this Country, and may poſſibly produce better than that made in our Iſlands of *Jamaica*, &c. This Province being in the ſame Latitude with *Agra* and *Byana*, Territories in the great *Mogul*'s Country, whoſe Indico is accounted the beſt of its Kind in the World, and is double the Price of ours. It is eaſily made, and the *Indians* may be aſſiſting to us herein, if we think fit to undertake it. Beſides if we believe that judicious natural Hiſtorian *Hernando*, there is in *Mexico*, and conſequently here (being much the ſame Climate) a Plant or little Shrub, which produces an Indico abundantly more noble, and the Colour more lively, than that which is the Common Indico. This the *Spaniards* call Azul, as being like Ultramarine.

Ambergris or grey Amber, is often found upon this Coaſt from the Cape of *Florida* to *Mexico*, which is of great Value. The beſt (for there are divers Sorts) is of equal worth to its weight in Gold. This is agreed upon by the Learned, to be a Bitumen or Naptha, which comes from certain Springs

or Fountains, that empty themſelves into the Sea, and is coagulated by the Salt-Water, as Succinum, commonly call'd Amber, from another Sort of Bitumen or Naptha, and in Storms caſt upon the Coaſt. The ſame Ambergris is alſo found upon the Eaſt-ſide of the Cape or *Peninſula* of *Florida*, the *Bahama* Iſlands, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and *Braſil*, and ſometimes great Lumps, even upon the Coaſt of *Cornwall* and *Ireland*. And among others, I have read of a Piece weighing Eighty Pounds, caſt upon the Coaſt of *Cornwall*, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. which was bigger, till diminiſh'd by the Countryman who found it, by greaſing his Cart Wheels, and Boots, but diſcover'd accidentally by an intelligent Gentleman, who riding by one of his Carts, and perceiving a very grateful Smell, enquir'd of the Man whence it proceeded; he told him he had found a naſty Greeſe on the Shore, which he hop'd would have ſav'd him the Expence of Kitchin Stuff and Tarr for Carts, Harneſs, and Boots, but it was of ſo poyſonous a Smell, that they were not able to endure it. The Gentleman deſiring to ſee the Remainder, found it what he expected, purchas'd it at a very eaſy Rate, preſented it unto the Queen, and was requited in Places or Employments far beyond the Value of it.

There is found in great Quantities upon the ſame Coaſt on the Shore to the Eaſt and

Weſt of the *Meſchacebe*, eſpecially after high South Winds, a Sort of Stone Pitch by the *Spaniards* call'd Copec, which they likewiſe find in the *South-Sea* upon the Coaſt of *Peru*. They mix it with Greeſe to make it more liquid, and uſe it as Pitch for their Veſſels, and affirm it to be better in hot Countries, not being apt to melt with the Heat of the Sun or Weather. And at *Trinidad* a large Iſland over againſt the great River of *Oronogue*, there is a Mountain of the ſaid Subſtance, of which Sir *Walter Raleigh* gives an Account in his Expedition, ſo fatal unto him, of the Diſcovery of the ſaid River; and ſeveral Navigators ſince have done the ſame. *Acoſta*, the famous Author of the natural Hiſtory of the *Weſt-Indies*, affirms it to be generated of an Oil, which empties itſelf, he knows not how, into ſeveral Parts of the Ocean, in ſo great Quantities, that the Sailors, when at a Loſs, know where they are by its Floating on the Sea, or the Smell thereof, which, he ſays, they ſcented at a conſiderable Diſtance. The *Engliſh* ſent to diſcover the River *Meſchacebe*, affirm the ſame, and that they found it in two Places, which I have well mark'd. Moreover, that the Sea was cover'd with an Oil or Slime, as they ſtile it, which had a very ſtrong Smell for many Leagues together. I ſuppoſe they had much the ſame Conceptions with the Countryman beforemention'd, and therefore their Curioſity did not prompt them to take it up, and

examine

examine its Qualities; tho' probably, it might be of the ſame Nature and Uſe, with that of divers Wells in the Province of *Adierbigian* in *Perſia*, near the *Caſpian* Sea, whence they fetch it many Hundred Miles on Camels, being us'd to burn it in Lamps inſtead of Oil, it emitting a moſt grateful and wholſome Odour. I might add Sperma Cete Whales, out of which that Subſtance is extracted, are ſometimes kill'd by the Natives, and ſometimes by Storms, as it were ſhipwreck'd on the Shore; but either of theſe ſeldom happening, there can be no great Dependance or Expectation from them.

Salt is of great Uſe, eſpecially unto *Europeans*, without which they cannot well ſubſiſt, being accuſtom'd thereunto from their Infancy, and without which Food hath no Reliſh. Beſides it is ſuppos'd, that it prevents Putrefaction, and innumerable Diſeaſes; and in Foreign Countries, where it hath been wanting, they have greatly ſuffer'd. It is moreover neceſſary to preſerve Fiſh and Fleſh, which without it cannot be long kept ſweet. In this Country it may be eaſily and abundantly procur'd. We know divers Places, on both Sides of the River, where there are many Springs and Lakes, producing plentifully excellent Salt; and alſo one Mine of Rock-Salt, almoſt clear as Criſtal, and probably there may be many more of the ſame. By theſe we may not only ſupply ourſelves with what

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is neceſſary for our ordinary daily Food, during the Winter or other Seaſons, but alſo furniſh our (I may call them Neighbour) Plantations in the Iſlands, (we not being very remote from them,) with Fiſh, Fleſh, and Salt; when by Reaſon of War, or other ſiniſter Accidents, they cannot receive due and expected Recruits from *England* or elſewhere.

Silk is a Commodity of great Uſe in *England* for many Manufactures, it being imported to us from *France*, *Italy*, *Sicily*, *Turky*, and the *Eaſt-Indies*; and there is no Foreign Commodity, which exhauſts more of our Treaſure. I am not ſo vain as to promiſe, this Country can furniſh *Great-Britain* with ſo much Silk, as is therein manufactured, which would amount to above half a Million or a Million *Sterling* annually: But if this Province is ever ſettled, (it abounding in moſt Parts with Foreſts of Mulberry Trees, both White and Red) and we keep a good Correſpondence with the Natives, which is both our Duty and Intereſt, certainly a conſiderable Quantity of Silk may be here produced. It hath been already experimented, in *South Carolina*, by Sir *Nathaniel Johnſon* and others, which would have return'd to great Account, but that they wanted Hands, Labourers being not to be hir'd but at a vaſt Charge. Yet if the Natives or *Negroes* were employ'd, who delight in ſuch eaſy light Labours, we could have that done;

for

for leſs than One Shilling, which coſts them more then ſix. Now I appeal to all good *Engliſhmen*, if we can raiſe only a Tenth Part of the Silk expended in *Great-Britain*, &c. and perhaps half an Age hence the Fifth, whether it would not be very beneficial to our Native Country, and a little Check upon others, with whom we deal in that Commodity, by letting them know, if they are unreaſonable and exorbitant in their Demands, that we may in a ſhort Time ſupply ourſelves, in a great Meaſure, from our own Plantations? I am not ignorant there are ſeveral Sorts of Silks, proper for divers diſtinct Uſes, as of *China*, *Bengale*, and other Parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*, *Perſia*, *Turkey*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*; for what Manufactures ours is moſt proper, I know not; but it hath given a good Price, and Experience may teach us to raiſe for more Uſes than one. I would adviſe my Countrymen, when they ſet up this Manufacture, to imitate the *Chineſe*, who ſow the Mulberry Seeds as we do Pot-herbs, and to mow thoſe of one Years growth for the Young Silk Worms, the Leaves being ſhort and tender, fit Food for them when freſh hatched; and the Second for them when in their Infancy, as I may deſervedly ſtile it; when grown ſtrong they may be ſupply'd with Leaves from the Trees; which Method ſecures them from the Diſeaſes, whereunto they are obnoxious, when fed from the Beginning,

Beginning, with great rank Leaves, ſaves much Trouble, and leſſens the Number of Hands to attend them, which is the greateſt Expence.

Hemp and Flax are not only Materials for divers Manufactures in *England*, but exceedingly uſeful, and indeed almoſt neceſſary in a new Colony, to ſupply them with Courſe Linnens of divers Kinds, whereof, if we made much and finer, it would be no Injury to our Mother *England*, who hath moſt from Foreign Parts; as alſo Cordage, Thread, Twine for Nets, and other Uſes. The Plants which produce Hemp and Flax, are very common in this Country, and abundantly ſufficient to ſupply not only the Neceſſities thereof, but likewiſe of the whole *Britiſh* Nation. Beſides we have a Graſs, as they call it Silk Graſs, which makes very pretty Stuffs, ſuch as come from the *Eaſt-Indies*, which they call *Herba* Stuffs, whereof a Garment was made for Queen *Elizabeth*, whoſe Ingredient came from Sir *Walter Raleigh's* Colony, by him call'd *Virginia*, Now *North-Carolina*, a Part of this Province, which, to encourage Colonies and Plantations, ſhe was pleas'd to wear for divers Weeks.

This Country affords excellent Timber for Building Ships, as Oak, Fir, Cedar, Spruce, and divers other Sorts: And as I ſaid before, Flax and Hemp for Cordage and Sails; as likewiſe Iron for Nails and Anchors. But with-

without Tarr, Pitch, and Roſin, a Ship can never be well equipp'd; wherefore there are divers Places in this Country near the Sea and great Rivers, which were otherwiſe uſeleſs, being the moſt ſandy barren Parts of the Country, wherein that Tree grows which produces all thoſe Materials for Naval Architecture; the ſame Tree likewiſe produces Turpentine, which is no contemptible Commodity. This Tree being peirc'd, and a Veſſel conveniently faſtn'd unto or plac'd under the Aperture, the Turpentine diſtills plentifully into it: If cut, and a Hole made under the Tree in the Sand (for in that Soil it generally grows) the Turpentine by the Influence of the Air and Sun, without any further Trouble, becomes good Roſin. Pitch and Tarr are made by cutting the dry Trees into Scantlings, taking the Knotts of old Trees fallen, and the reſt of the Wood rotted, burning, as you make here Charcoal, covering with Turf, and leaving Orifices for as much Air as will keep the Fire from extinguiſhing. The Moiſture partly Aqueous, partly Bituminous, runs by a gentle Deſcent into a Pit, what ſwims is Tarr, which inflam'd to a certain Degree and extinguiſh'd is Pitch.

I ſuppoſe it will not ſeem a Grievance for us to build Ships in this Country to bring Home our Native Commodities, when it is allow'd in our other Plantations, and

ſup-

ſuppoſed to ſave us a vaſt Expence of Boards, Maſts, Yards, &c. which were formerly brought us from *Norway* and *Sweden*, where its well known, that three Parts in four are pay'd for in ready Money, and not a Fourth in our own Native Commodities or Manufactures. Beſides the Pitch, Tarr, Roſin and Turpentine, the Produce of the Trees beforemention'd, the Aſhes which remain, with; a very ſmall Acceſſion, and little Trouble, will make Pot-Aſhes, no contemptible Commodity, and which coſts *England* every Year to Foreign Parts, (as I have been inform'd by competent Judges) above Fifty Thouſand Pounds: But I will not inſiſt further hereon, or manifeſt what great Quantities hereof may eaſily be made, and how much ſtronger, than moſt of that we import from *Ruſſia*, *Livonia*, *Courland*, *Pruſſia*, *Swedan*, *Norway*, and other Countries; we having ſo many other valuable Commodities to imploy our Time and Labour about.

The mention of Pot-Aſhes, ſo much us'd by Soap-Boilers and Dyers, brings to mind ſeveral Materials for Dying. This Country affords Logwood, otherwiſe call'd Campeche-Wood, and many other Dying Woods, Fuſtick, *&c.* which, divers, who try'd them, affirm, are not inferior to thoſe growing on the oppoſite ſide of the Gulph, in the *Spaniſh* Dominions, whence we have hitherto receiv'd them, with much Charge, Hazard

and

and Trouble. There are beſides the Woods in this Country, divers Shrubs and Plants, whoſe Roots even as us'd by the *Indians*, die the fineſt and moſt durable Colours, Black, Yellow, Blue, and eſpecially Red; which if planted, and cultivated, as Mather Wood, and Saffron amongſt us, might probably be beneficial unto the Undertakers.

Some Perſons are very inquiſitive, whether this Country produces Gemms: I pretend not to the Knowledge of Diamonds, Rubies and Balaſſes, Saphires, Emeralds, or Chryſolites; all that have come to my Knowledge are Amethiſts, of which there are very fine and large, and to the *Weſt-Turchoiſes*, thought to be as large and good as any in the known World; and poſſibly upon Inquiry and diligent Search, others may be found.

We have an Account of *Lapis Lazuli*, which is an Indication, as Mine-Maſters generally affirm, that Gold is not far off. I never did ſee or hear of any *Lapis Lazuli* extraordinary good, but had viſible Streaks, or Veins of pure Gold: But tho' it is not ordinarily reckon'd amongſt precious Stones, yet, if good in its Kind, it is ſold for its Weight in Gold, to make that glorious Azure call'd Ultramarine, without which no marvelous, and durable Painting can be made. And Monſieur *Tournefort* in his Voyage to the *Levant* obſerves, That beſides

that

that *Lazuli* is found in Gold-Mines, there ſeem to be in this Stone ſome Threads of Gold as it were ſtill uncorrupted.

I had almoſt forgot to communicate two Commodities one for the Health, the other for the Defence of our Bodies. The former is a Shrub call'd Caſſine, much us'd and celebrated by the Natives, the Leaves whereof dry'd will keep very long, of which ſeveral People have had many Years Experience. The *Indians* drink plentifully thereof, (as we do Tea in *Europe*, and the *Chineſes*, from whom it is exported) more eſpecially when they undertake long and dangerous Expeditions againſt their Enemies, affirming, it takes away Hunger, Thirſt, Wearineſs, and that tormenting Paſſion, Fear, for Twenty-four Hours: And none amongſt them are allow'd to drink it, but thoſe, who have well deſerv'd by their Military Atcheivments, or otherwiſe obtain'd the Favour of their petty Roytelets.

The latter is Salt-Peter, which may probably be here procur'd, cheap and plentifully, there being at certain Seaſons of the Year moſt prodigious Flights of Pidgeons, I have been aſſur'd by ſome who have ſeen them, above a League long, and half as broad. Theſe come, many Flocks ſucceſſively, much the ſame Courſe, rooſt upon the Trees in ſuch Numbers, that they often break the Boughs, and leave prodigious Heaps of Dung behind them; from which, with

good

good Management, and very little Expence, great Quantities of the beſt Salt-Peter may be extracted.

Having given an Account of the moſt valuable Animals and Vegetables this Country produces, for Food and other Uſes, as well as Materials for Trade and Manufacture, Some, who have heard or read of the immenſe Riches in Gold and Silver, that are annually exported from *Peru*, *Mexico*, and other Territories of the *Spaniards* in *America* to *Spain*, and of the incredible Quantities of Gold that have been imported from *Brazil* into *Portugal*, for above Thirty Years paſt (The Benefit of which all the World knows we have ſhar'd in) will be ready to enquire, whither the like Mines exiſt in this Country? Whereunto it may be anſwer'd; were there no ſuch Mines, yet where there is ſo good, rich, fertil, Land; ſo pure and healthful an Air and Climate; ſuch an Abundance of all Things for Food and Raiment; valuable Materials for Domeſtick and Foreign Trade; theſe Advantages alone, if induſtriouſly improv'd, and prudently manag'd, will in the Event, bring in Gold and Silver by the Ballance of Trade, as in the Caſe of *England* and *Holland*; who without Mines of Gold or Silver, are perhaps the richeſt Nations, for the Quantity of Land they poſſeſs, and Number of Inhabitants, in the whole Commercial World. And its well

known, that we and ſome other induſtrious *Europeans* receive, in Exchange for our Commodities, the greateſt Part of the Wealth, which comes in Bullion from the *Weſt-Indies*, either to *Spain* or *Portugal*. But not to diſcourage any whoſe Genius inclines them to the Diſcovery and Working of Mines, I will add, Who knows, but we may have here as rich as any in the known World? Who hath ſearched? As *Tacitus* ſaid of *Germany* in the Heighth of the *Roman* Empire; I mean the Reign of the great *Trajan*, Sixteen Hundred Years ſince. Yet afterwards there were found, Gold, Silver, Lead, Tin, Copper, Quick-ſilver, Spelter, Antimony, Vitriol, the beſt in the World, Blue, Green, and White; beſides many other Mineral Productions, which are now wrought to the great Advantage of divers Sovereign Princes and their Subjects.

But to make a more particular Reply to ſuch Suggeſtions. They may be aſſur'd, that Copper is in Abundance, and ſo fine, that it is found in Plates, Bitts and Pieces very pure without Melting, of which conſiderable Quantities have been gather'd on the Surface of the Earth. And they who have tried ſome of the Oar affirm, by common Methods, it gives above Forty *per Cent.* The famous *Alonſo Barba*, who hath given an admirable Account of the Mines the *Spaniards* have diſcover'd in *America*, and the Ways of working them, aſſures us, that

beſides the Mines abounding in that Metal near the Surface of the Earth, they found, digging deeper, that they prov'd the richeſt Silver Mines, they have hitherto diſcover'd. And all agree, the Gold extracted out of Copper, is Finer, of a higher Tincture, or more Caratts, than that extracted from Silver or any other Metal; and that without the tedious Proceſs of burning ſeveral Times before Melting, imploy'd conſtantly, in order to the extracting Copper, by *Swedes* and other *European* Nations.

Lead is there in great Quantities. What has already been diſcover'd, is more than ſufficient for Common Uſe, and the Oar affords Sixty *per Cent.*

I need not perhaps mention Coal, the Country ſo much abounding in Wood. But becauſe in ſome Caſes, that may be more uſeful and proper than Wood, I will add, That in many Places there are known to be Mines of Pit-Coal, like that we have from *Scotland*, *Wales*, and ſome of our Inland Countries in *England*.

Iron Oar is in abundance of Places near the Surface of the Earth; and ſome Parts produce Iron, little inferior to Steel in Goodneſs, and uſeful in many Caſes, wherein Steel is commonly imploy'd, as divers atteſt, who have made Trials thereof.

This Country affords another profitable Commodity or Mineral, which is Quick-ſilver. We have Knowledge of two Mines

one on the Weſt, the other on the Eaſt of the great River; and doubtleſs many more might be found if enquir'd after. The Natives make no other Uſe thereof, than to paint their Faces and Bodies therewith, in Time of War, and great Feſtivals. This we call Quick-ſilver, is the Mother of Quick-ſilver, or the Mineral out of which it is extracted, and is a Rock of a Scarlet or Purple Colour; which being broke and diſtill'd in Earthen Pots, the Necks whereof are put into others almoſt full of Water, the latter, for the greater Part of each of them in the Ground, then are plac'd in Rows, almoſt contiguous, cover'd with ſpray Wood, which burning drives the Quickſilver by Deſcent out of the Mineral into the Water. Three or Four Men will tend ſome Thouſands of theſe Pots. The great Trouble is in digging; all the Expence not amounting unto a Tenth Part of the Value of the Produce.

And it is generally obſerv'd by all, who write well on Mines, Metals, and Minerals, That tho' Silver be often found, where there is no Cinnabar of Quick-ſilver in its Neighbourhood, yet Cinnabar is rarely found but Silver Mines are near. This Cinnabar or Vermillion, tho' a good Commodity in itſelf in *Europe*, and among the Savages, for ſome pick'd choſen Pieces, is chiefly valuable for the Quick-ſilver it produces; eſpecially if we ever obtain a free Trade with the *Spaniards*; and

and will be beyond all Exception for our and their mutual Benefit. For moſt of the Silver Oar in *America*, mix'd with Quick-ſilver, produces almoſt double the Quantity of Metal, it would do only by Melting; ſo that the *Spaniards* have annually ſix or eight Thouſand Quintals, or Hundred Weight, brought unto them from the Bottom of the *Adriatick* Gulph, out of the Territories of the Emperor, and the *Venetians*, *viz.* from *Iſtria*, *Styria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, *Friuli*, and *Dalmatia*. We can ſell it them, and deliver it for half what that coſts, which comes from *Europe*, they being within ſix or eight Days ſail of the Place where it is produc'd. And for *Mexico* we can deliver it for the Mines in *New Biſcay*, &c. in the River of *Palmes*, or *Rio Bravo*, otherwiſe call'd the River of *Eſcondido*: As alſo by the River of the *Houmas*, which enters the *Meſchacobe*, 100 Leag. from its Mouth, on the Weſt-ſide, after a Courſe of above 500 Miles. It is a very large deep River, Navigable at leaſt 300 Miles by Ships; afterwards unto its Heads by Barks and flat-bottom'd Boats, having no Falls. It proceeds from that Narrow Ridge of low Mountains, which divides this Country, and the Province of *New Mexico*. The Hills may be paſs'd not only by Men and Horſes, but alſo by Waggons in leſs than half a Day. On the other ſide are ſmall Navigable Rivers, which, after a ſhort Courſe of 30 or 40 Miles, empty themſelves

into the aboveſaid *Rio Bravo*, which comes from the moſt Northerly Part of *New Mexico*, in 38 Degrees of Latitude, and enters the Sea at the N. W. End of the Gulph of *Mexico*, in 27 Degrees of Latitude.

There is alſo another eaſy Paſſage, to the Northern Part of *New Mexita*, By the Yellow River, which about 60 Miles above its Mouth, is divided into Two great Branches; or rather thoſe Two Branches form that great River, which is no leſs than the *Meſchacebe*, where they are united. The North Branch proceeds from the North-Weſt, and is call'd the River of the *Muſſorites*, from a great Nation who live thereon. The other which comes from the Weſt and by South, is nam'd the River of the *Oxages*, a populous Nation of that Name inhabiting on its Banks; and their Heads proceed from the aforeſaid Hills, which Part the Province of *New Mexico* from *Carolana*, and are eaſily paſſable; as are thoſe foremention'd of the River of the *Houmas*, which may be plainly diſcern'd by the Map, or Chart hereunto annex'd.

But all this is inſignificant to our *Plutoniſts*, whom nothing will ſatisfy beſides Gold and Silver; I will therefore here declare all I know, or have receiv'd from credible Perſons, and will not add a Tittle. I am well inform'd of a Place, from whence the *Indians* have brought a Mettal, (not well indeed refin'd) and that divers Times, which

purified,

purified, produc'd Two Parts Silver. And I have an Account from another, who was with the *Indians*, and had from them in form Maſſes of ſuch like Silver, and very fine Pale Copper, though above 200 Miles from the Country, where the forementioned was found. I have by me Letters from *New Jerſey*, written many Years ſince, by a Perſon very well ſkill'd in the Refining of Metals, ſignifying, that divers Years ſucceſſively, a Fellow, who was there of little Eſteem, took a Fancy to ramble with the *Indians* beyond the Hills, which ſeparate that Colony and *New York* from this Country; he always brought Home with him a Bag, as heavy as he could well carry, of Duſt, or rather ſmall Particles of divers Sorts of Metals very ponderous. When melted it appeared a Mixture of Metals, unto which they could aſſign no certain Denomination; but perceiv'd by many Trials, that it contain'd Lead, Copper, and, when refin'd, above a Third Part Silver and Gold; for tho' the Gold was the leaſt in Quantity, yet it was conſiderable in Value; which is eaſily diſcover'd by any tolerable Artiſt of a Refiner, who knows how to ſeparate Gold and Silver, and what Proportion the Maſs contains of each. There were great Pains taken, to bring this Fellow to diſcover, where he had this, I may call, Treaſure, it ſerving him to drink and ſot, till he went on another Expedition;

pedition; But neither Promiſes nor Importunities would prevail. Some made him Drunk, yet he ſtill kept his Secret. All they could ever fiſh out of him was, that about 300 Leagues South-Weſt of *Jerſey*, at a certain Seaſon of the Year, there fell great Torrents of Water from ſome Mountains, I ſuppoſe from Rains, which being paſs'd over, the *Indians* waſh'd the Sand or Earth ſome Diſtance below the Falls, and in the Bottom remain'd this Medley of Metals: Which brings to mind what happen'd lately in *Braſil*. Several *Portugueſe* being guilty of heinous Crimes, or afraid of the Reſentment of powerful Enemies, retreated from their Habitations, to the Mountains of St. *Paul*, as they call'd them, lying in between 20 and 30 Degrees of South-Latitude, above 200 Miles from their neareſt Plantations, and yearly increaſing, at length form'd a Government amongſt themſelves. Some inquiſitive Perſon perceiving, in divers Places, ſomewhat glyſter, after the Canals of the Torrents, produc'd by great Rains, at a certain Time of the Year, were dry, upon Trial found it (the Sand and Filth being waſh'd away) very fine Gold. They having upon Conſultation amaſs'd a good Quantity thereof, made their Peace with the King of *Portugal*, and are a peculiar Juriſdiction, paying the King his Quint or Fifth, which is reſerv'd in all Grants

of

of the Crown of *Spain* and *Portugal*; and are conſtantly ſupply'd by the Merchants for ready Money, with whatſoever Commodities they want. And I am informed by divers credible Perſons, who have long liv'd in *Portugal*, that from this otherwiſe contemptible uſeleſs Country, is brought by every *Brazil* Fleet above Twelve Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds *Sterl.* only in Gold. Who knows but what happen'd to them, may one Time or other, in like manner, happen to the Future Inhabitants of this Country, not yet cultivated, fully diſcover'd, or ranſack'd by *Europeans*?

There are in divers Parts of this Province, Orpiment, and Sandaracha in great Quantity; and all the Writers on Metals and Minerals affirm, they not only contain Gold, but where they are found they are generally the Covering of Mines of Gold or Silver.

But ſuppoſe all that preceded is Conjecture, Impoſture, or Viſionary; what I now ſuggeſt deſerves great Attention; and when the Country is ſettled, may invite the beſt Heads, and longeſt Purſes, to combine, at leaſt, to make a fair Trial of what the *Spaniards* attempted upon naked Conjectures.

The Mines of *New Biſcay*, *Galicia* and *New Mexico*, out of which ſuch vaſt Quantities of Silver is Yearly ſent to *Spain*, beſides

ſides what is detain'd for their Domeſtick Utenſils, wherein they are very magnificent, lie contiguous to this Country. To ſay nothing of Gold, whereof they have conſiderable Quantities, tho' not proportionable in Bulk or Value to the Silver. But there is a Ridge of Hills which run almoſt due North and South between their Country and ours, not 30 Miles broad, and in divers Places, for many Miles, abounding with Silver Mines, more than they can work, for want of Native *Spaniards*, and *Negroes*. And, which is very remarkable, they unanimouſly affirm, the further North, the Richer the Mines of Silver are. Which brings to mind what *Polibius*, *Livy*, *Pliny*, and many others of the *Greek* and *Roman* Hiſtorians, and Writers of Natural Hiſtory unanimouſly report; That the rich Mines in *Spain*, upon which the *Carthaginians* ſo much depended, and which greatly inrich'd them, were in the *Aſturias* and *Pyrenean* Mountains, the moſt Northerly Part of *Spain*, and in a much greater Northern Latitude, than the furtheſt Mines of *New Mexico*, near their Capital City *St. a Fee*, ſituate in about 36 Degrees. Not but that there are more and richer Mines more Northerly than *St. a Fee*, but they are hinder'd from working them, by Three or Four populous and well polic'd Nations, who have beat the *Spaniards* in many Rencounters, not to ſay Battles; and for

a

a Hundred Years, they have not been able, by their own Confeſſion, to gain from them one Inch of Ground.

Pliny in particular affirms, That every Year Twenty Thouſand Pounds of Gold were brought from their Mines in *Spain*; And that one Mine call'd *Bebella*, from the firſt Diſcoverer, yeilded to *Hannibal*, every Day Three Hundred Pounds Weight of Silver; beſides a very rich copious Mine of Minium, Cinnabaris, or Vermillion, the Mother of Quickſilver, out of which only it is extracted. He adds, That the *Romans* continued to work theſe Mines unto his Time, which was above Three Hundred Years; but they were not then ſo profitable, by Reaſon of Subterraneal Waters, which gave them much Trouble, they having then digged Fifteen Hundred Paces into the Mountain. But what is very remarkable, and to our preſent Purpoſe, Theſe Mines were not in the moſt Southerly or Middle Parts of *Spain*, but as above to the Northward. Now I deſire any Intelligent Perſon, skilful in Mineral Affairs, to aſſign a probable Reaſon, why we, who are on that Side of the Ridge of Hills obverted to the Riſing Sun, which was always (how juſtly I know not) reckon'd to abound in Mettals and Minerals, more than thoſe expos'd to the Setting Sun, may not hope for, and expect as many and as rich Mines, as any the *Spaniards*

yds are Masters of, on the other or West-side of these Mountains? Especially since several of the *Spanish* Historians and Naturalists observe, that the Mines on the Eastern side of the Mountain of *Potosi* in *Peru*, are much more numerous and rich, than those on the Western.



APPENDIX.

AN EXTRACT OF THE CHARTER

Granted by

King *CHARLES* I.

To Sir ROBERT HEATH.

CHARLES *by the Grace of* GOD, &c. *To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come Greeting.*

WHEREAS, Our Truſty and Well-beloved Subject and Servant, Sir *Robert Heath*, Knight, Our Attorney General, being excited with a laudable Zeal for the propagating the Chriſtian Faith, the Enlargement

ment of Our Empire and Dominions, and the Increaſe of Trade and Commerce of Our Kingdom, has humbly beſought Leave of Us, by his own Induſtry and Charge, to tranſport an ample Colony of Our Subjects, *&c.* unto a certain Country hereafter deſcrib'd, in the Parts of *America*, between the Degrees of 31 and 36, of *Northern* Latitude incluſively, not yet cultivated or planted, *&c.*

KNOW ye therefore, That We favouring the pious and laudable Purpoſe of Our ſaid Attorney, of our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have given, granted and confirm'd, and by this Our preſent *Charter* do give, grant and confirm unto the ſaid Sir *Robert Heath* Knight, his Heirs, and Aſſignes, for ever, All that River or Rivulet of St. *Mattheo* on the *South* Part, and all that River or Rivulet of *Paſſo Magno* on the *North* Part, and all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, lying, being, and extending between or within the ſaid two Rivers, by the Tract there unto the Ocean on the *Eaſtern* and *Weſtern* Parts, ſo far forth and as much as the Continent there extends itſelf, with every of their Appurtenances. And alſo all thoſe Iſlands of *Veanis* and *Bahama*. And all other Iſlands and Iſlets near thereto, and lying *Southward* of and from the ſaid Continent, all which lie within 31 and 36 Degrees of *Northern* Latitude incluſively. And all and ſingular Havens of Ships, Roads and Creeks of the Sea, to the ſaid Rivers,

Iſlands

Iſlands and Lands belonging; and all Grounds, Lands, Woods, Lakes and Rivers within the Regions, Iſlands and Limits aforeſaid, ſituate or being; with all Kinds of Fiſhes whatſoever, Whales, Sturgeons, and other Royal Fiſh and Fiſhings in the Sea and Rivers. And all Veins, Mines, Pits, as well open as ſhut, of Gold, Silver, Gems, precious Stones, and other Stones, Metals or Things whatſoever, within the ſaid Region, Territory, Iſlands or Limits aforeſaid, found or to be found. And all Patronages and Advowſons of all Churches, which, by Increaſe of Chriſtian Religion, ſhall hereafter happen to be built within the ſaid Region, Territory, Iſland and Limits aforeſaid; with all and ſingular, and with as ample Rights, Juriſdictions, Privileges, Prerogatives, Royalties, Liberties, Immunities, Royal Rights and Franchiſes whatſoever, as well by Sea as Land, within the ſaid Region, Territory, Iſlands and Limits aforeſaid. To have, uſe, exerciſe and enjoy, in as ample Manner, as any Biſhop of *Durham* in Our Kingdom of *England*, ever heretofore have, held, uſed or enjoyed, or of Right ought or could have, uſe or enjoy.

And him, the ſaid Sir *Robert Heath*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, We do by theſe Preſents, for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, make, create and conſtitute the true and abſolute Lords and Proprietors of the ſaid Region and Territory aforeſaid, and of all other the Premiſes,

miſes, ſaving always the Faith and Allegiance due to Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors. And that the Country or Territory thus by Us granted and deſcrib'd, may be dignify'd by Us with as large Titles and Privileges as any other of Our Dominions and Territories in that Region,

KNOW ye, That We of Our further Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have thought fit to erect the ſame Tract of Ground, Country and Iſland, into a Province, and out of the Fulneſs of our Royal Power ane Prerogative, We do for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, erect and incorporate the ſame into a Province, and do name it *Carolana*, or the Province of *Carolana*, and the ſaid Iſlands the *Carolana* Iſlands, and ſo from henceforth will have them call'd, &c.

In Witneſs, &c.

Witneſs the King at Weſtminſter *the Thirtieth Day of* October, *in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.*

NB. THERE are divers other Grants, Licences and Privileges, Royalties, and Immunities, in the ſaid *Charter* contain'd and ſet forth, which, upon peruſal thereof will more fully and at large appear.

THE Additional Clauſe from the Board of Trade.

To

To the King's most Excellent MAJESTY,

May it please Your MAJESTY,

IN Obedience to Your MAJESTY's Commands ſignified to us by the Right Honourable Mr. *Secretary Vernon*, upon the Petition of Dr. *Coxe* in Relation to the Province of *Carolana*, alias *Carolana Florida*, We have conſider'd his ſaid Petition, and humbly crave leave to repreſent unto Your MAJESTY.

THAT Your MAJESTY's Attorney-General upon the Peruſal of Letters Patents and Conveyances produc'd to him by Dr. *Coxe*, has reported to us his Opinion, That Dr. *Coxe* has a good Title in Law to the ſaid Province of *Carolana*, extending from 31 to 36 Degrees of *North* Latitude incluſive, on the Continent of *America*, and to ſeveral adjacent Iſlands.

Sign'd

Stamford
Lexington
P. Meadows
William Blathwait,
John Pollexſen
Abraham Hill
George Stepney

Whitehall,
Dec. 21. 1699.

An Abſtract of the firſt Memorial preſented to King William, *being a Demonſtration of the juſt Pretenſions of his* MAJESTY *the King of* England *unto the Province of* Carolana, *alias* Florida, *and of the preſent Proprietor under his* MAJESTY.

SEBASTIO N *Cabota* in the Year 1497, by the Commiſſion and at the Expence of King *Henry* VII. diſcover'd all the Coaſt of *America*, fronting the *North* or *Atlantick* Ocean, from the Degrees of 56 to 28 of *North* Latitude, Twenty Years before any other *Europeans* had viſited that vaſt Continent; As appears not only from our own Hiſtorians and Coſmographers, but alſo from the Teſtimony of the moſt eminent amongſt the *Spaniſh*, *viz. Peter Martyr* their great Secretary in his *Decades*; *Oviedo* Governor of *Hiſpaniola*; *Herrera* their celebrated Hiſtorian, and *Gomara*, unto whom We appeal: As alſo unto the famous *Ramuſio*, a moſt impartial Perſon, Secretary to the renowned Republick of *Venice*, whoſe Works were Printed in the Year 1550; and his elegant Contemporary *Paulus Jovius*.

ABOUT Twenty Years after, the *Southern* Part of this Continent adjacent to the Gulph of *Bahama*, and that afterwards ſtyl'd the Gulph of *Mexico*, was viſited firſt by the *Spaniards* commanded by *Juan Ponce de Leon*. Ten Years after, *Vaſquez Ayllon* landed upon it, with a more conſiderable Force; and

in

in the Year 1527 *Pamphilo Narvaez* with a greater: Next to him in the Year 1539. *Ferdinando Soto*. But their enormous Cruelties did so enrage the Natives, that they successively expell'd them. And these pretended Conquerors, cannot have a much worse Character, bestow'd upon them by their Enemies or Foreigners, than they receive from their own Historians, and that so ill as almost exceeds Credit.

The last Expedition of the *Spaniards*, unto that Part of *Florida*, now *Carolana*, which borders upon the Gulph of *Mexico*, was in the Year 1558, by the Orders of *Don Luys de Velasco*, then Vice-Roy of *Mexico*; but the *Spaniards* after their Arrival falling into great Feuds, return'd without making any Settlement. Nor have they ever since made upon this vast Continent, except that of St. *Augustine*, situated upon the *North* Sea, between the 29th and 30th Degrees of *Northern* Latitude, above 1200 Miles distant from *Panuco*, their nearest Habitation to the *West*, which is 60 Leagues from *Mexico*. * The *French* indeed attempted a Settlement about Fourteen Years since at a Place they nam'd St. *Louis* Bay, not far from *Panuco* between 26 and 27 Degrees *North* Latitude, but were soon dispers'd. † And again this Year under Monsieur *Iberville*, and built a Sconce near the *West* and least Branch of *Meschacebe*, leaving therein about 40 Men.

* *Vide* P. 38 and 39. † *Vid.* P. 84

KING *Charles* I. in the Fifth Year of his Reign, granted unto Sir *Robert Heath* his Attorney-General, a Patent of all that Part of *America*, from the River St. *Matthæo*, lying and being in 30 Degrees of *North* Latitude, unto the River *Passo Magno* in 36 Degrees; extending in Longitude from the *North* or *Atlantick* Ocean, unto the *Pacifick* or *South*-Sea, not then being in the actual Poſſeſſion of any Chriſtian Prince or State. And no Part of this Grant was then or ſince in the actual Poſſeſſion of any Chriſtian Prince or State, excepting St. *Auguſtine* aforeſaid; and *New Mexico*, a great Province, unto which the *Engliſh* lay no Claim.

SIR *Robert Heath* in the Thirteenth Year of King *Charles* I. convey'd the Premiſes unto the Lord *Mattravers*, ſoon after, upon his Father's Deceaſe, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, Earl Marſhal of *England*, who at great Expence planted ſeveral Parts of the ſaid Country, and had effected much more, had he not been prevented by the War with *Scotland*, in which he was General for King *Charles*; and afterwards by the Civil Wars in *England*, and the Lunacy of his Eldeſt Son.

IN the Beginning of the Protectorate of *Cromwel*, One Captain *Watts* (afterwards knighted by King *Charles* II. and by him made Governor of St. *Chriſtophers*) falling accidentally upon the Coaſt of *Florida*, and meeting with One *Leet* an *Engliſhman*, who having

having divers Years before been ſhipwreck'd, and the only Man eſcap'd, and then in great Favour with the chief *Paracouſſi* or Roytelet of that Country, by his Influence the *Engliſh* were permitted to trade, and kindly invited to ſettle there. Not long after the King as they ſtyl'd him, ſent One of his chief Subjects Embaſſador to *England*; and the *Engliſh* had divers Tracts of Land given them by the *Indians*, and ſurvey'd that Continent (a Map whereof is ſtill in being) for above Two Hundred Miles ſquare.

After this a great Number of Perſons engag'd to contribute conſiderably, towards the ſettling a Colony of *Engliſh* in the ſaid Province, which Original Subſcription is now in my Poſſeſſion. They nam'd divers Places, eſpecially Rivers, Harbors and Iſles, by the Names of the Captains of Ships, chief Traders, and other Circumſtances relating to the *Engliſh* Nation, as by the ſaid Map or Chart doth more fully appear.

In the Year 1678, a conſiderable Number of Perſons went from *New England* upon Diſcovery, and proceeded ſo far as *New Mexico*, 150 Leagues beyond the River *Meſchacebe*, and at their Return render'd an Account to the Government of *Boſton*, as will be atteſted, among many others, by Colonel *Dudley*, then One of the Magiſtrates, afterwards Governor of *New England*, and at preſent Deputy Governor of the Iſle of *Wight*, under the Honourable

the

the Lord *Cutts*. The War soon after breaking out between the *English* and *Indians*, many of the *Indians*, who were in that Expedition, retreated to *Canada*, from whom Monsieur *De Salle* receiv'd most of his Information, concerning that Country, by him afterwards more fully discover'd. And they serv'd him for Guides and Interpreters; as is attested by Monsieur *Le Tonty*, who accompany'd Monsieur *De Salle*: As also by Monsieur *Le Clerk*, in a Book publish'd by Order of the *French* King. For which Reason, and divers other Passages favouring inadvertently the *English* Pretensions, his Journal Printed at *Paris*, was called in, and that Book of One Livre Price, is not now to be purchas'd for Thirty Livres.

The Five Nations, in the Territory of *New York*, commonly call'd *Irocois* by the *French*, who have for above Thirty Years voluntarily subjected themselves to the King of *England*, had conquer'd all that Part of the Country, from their own Habitations to and beyond *Meschacebe* (as the aforemention'd Monsieur *Le Tonty* more than once acknowledges: As also Father *Le Clerk* in his History of *Canada* Printed by Order in 1691) sold, made over and surrender'd, all their Conquests and Acquisitions therein, to the Government of *New York*, which therefore of Right belongs to the *English*.

The

THE Present Proprietary of *Carolana* apprehending, from what Information he had receiv'd, that the Planting of this Country would be highly beneficial to the *English*, endeavour'd divers Ways to acquaint himself with the People, Soil and Products thereof; discover'd divers of its Parts; first from *Carolina*, afterwards from *Pensilvania*, by the *Susquehanah* River; and many of his People travell'd to *New Mexico*.

SOON after the said Proprietary of *Carolana*, made another Discovery more Southerly, by the great River *Ochequiton*, and receiv'd an Account of that Country before altogether unknown, and whereunto the *French* to this Day are utter Strangers.

THE said Proprietary, about the same Time, made another Discovery more to the North-West, beyond the River *Meschacebe*, of a very great Sea or Lake of fresh Water, several Thousand Miles in Circumference; and of a great River, at the S. W. End, issuing out into the *South-Sea*, about the Latitude of 44 Degrees; which was then communicated to the Privy-Council, and a Draft thereof left in the Plantation Office.

AND since We are assur'd, the *English* have more fully discover'd the said Lake from the *South-Sea*, and enter'd by Shipping thereinto.

THEY likewise coasted all that great Continent unto the Seas of *Tartary* and *Japan*,

ver, found it going and returning a very eaſy quick and ſafe Navigation, and the People much civiliz'd; and during the Voyage, though they did not (in the Places where they call'd) ſtay in the whole Ten Days, yet they obtain'd, by Barter with the Natives, above Fourſcore Pound Weight of pure Gold.

Divers other Parts of this Country were diſcover'd by the *Engliſh*, from ſeveral Colonies, long before the *French* had the leaſt Knowledge thereof. Colonel *Wood* in *Virginia* inhabiting at the Falls of *James* River, above 100 Miles Weſt of *Cheſepeack* Bay, from the Year 1654 to 1664, diſcover'd at ſeveral Times, ſeveral Branches of the great Rivers *Ohio* and *Meſchacebe*. I was poſſeſs'd about Twenty Years ago of the Journal of Mr. *Needham* employ'd by the aforeſaid Colonel, and it is now in the Hands of, *&c.*

The *Engliſh* have not only ſurvey'd by Land the greateſt Part of *Florida* and *Carolana*, but have been as induſtrious and ſucceſsful in their Attempts by Sea. The preſent Proprietary of *Carolana*, 23 Years ago, was poſſeſs'd of a Journal from the Mouth of the *Meſchacebe*, where it diſembogues itſelf into the *Mexican* Gulph, unto the Yellow or Muddy River, as they call it; which ſaid Journal was in *Engliſh*, and ſeem'd to have been written many Years before; together with a very large Map or Chart,

with

with the Names of divers Nations, and ſhort Hints of the chief Products of each Country. And by Modern Journals of *Engliſh* and *French*, the moſt material Parts thereof are confirm'd, the Nations, in divers Places there nam'd, continuing ſtill in the ſame Stations, or very little remote. From a Confidence in theſe Journals, the *Engliſh* were encourag'd to attempt further Diſcoveries by Sea and Land. And the preſent Proprietary hath expended therein, for his Share only, above Nine Thouſand Pounds, as he can eaſily and readily demonſtrate.

The laſt Year being 1698, the preſent Proprietary, at his own Expence, ſet out Two Ships from *England* well Mann'd and Victuall'd; order'd a *Barcolongo* to be bought at *Carolina*, purpoſely built for that Coaſt, and for Diſcovery of Shoals, Lagunes or Bays, and Rivers; As alſo all Materials for building and equipping another Ship in the Country. One of theſe Ships returning, was unhappily caſt away upon the *Engliſh* Coaſt in a great Storm, but very providentially the Journal was ſav'd, though all the Men were loſt; which Journal contains an ample Account of the Country all along the Coaſt, which they repreſent as the moſt pleaſant in the World, and abounding with all Things, not only for Neceſſity, but for the Comfort of Human Life. And amongſt many others, there's a Draft of one of the moſt Capacious Harbors in the Univerſe, the moſt in-

viting Place imaginable for building a Town and eſtabliſhing a Colony, the Adjacent Country being pleaſant, fruitful, and a very great Tract of Land freed from Trees ready for Planting; an excellent Quarry of Stone like that of *Portland*, and a great Oyſter Bank almoſt touching the very Quarry, which will ſupply them with Lime, for many Ages; beſides many other Encouragements, which are comprehended in another Memorial.

D. COXE.

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

FINIS.

ERRATA.

PAGE 2. l. 17. read, *there*. p. 4. l. 28. r. *Carolana*. p. 9. l. 10. r. *their*. p. 10. l. 3. r. *their*. p. 11. l. 18. l. r. *Chicagoüek*. p. 13. l. 11. dele *Habit*. p. 15. l. 18. r. *Oxages*. p. 16. l. 16. r. *Tamealla*. p. 17. l. 12. r. *Minoüack*. l. 21. r. *Cherokeehaw*. l. ult. r. *ibid*. p. 23. l. 10. r. *Palachean*. l. 11. r. *Guaxula*. p. 36. l. 6. r. *enter*. p. 42. l. 23. r. *all* mſ. m. 45. l. 33. r. *this*. p. 56. l. 11. r. *Onidient* or *Oinguoens*. p. 61. l. 29. r. *Carolana*. p. 63. l. 31. dele *especially America*. l. 32. dele *Shirley*. dele *and* l. 34. dele, *and*, *add*, to. p. 67. l. 24. r. *Hilam*. l. 33. r. *Nortzinsky*. p. 76. l. 23. *between they* and *make*. add *may*. p. 83. l. 4. for *Florida*, r. *Mexico*. p. 84. l. 10. and 11. r. *Oranoque*. Beſides ſome Errors in the Pointing, which the obſerving Reader may correct with his Pen.